THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

THE LEGACY OF HUERTA

THAT THE REAL CRISIS in Mexican affairs is yet to come, now that Huerta has gone, is a dread suggestion in some quarters, because of possible counter-revolutions and factional fights and the doubt whether Mexico has any man strong enough to rule. But no such dark view clouds the horizon at Washington, for dispatches from the capital to newspapers trustful of the Administration tell us that "it can not be too strongly emphasized that the general opinion in Washington official circles is that the war between the Constitutionalists and the Huerta Government is over, and that peace will soon be restored throughout the country, except in the regions where the Zapatistas, the forces of General de la O, and guerrilla bands are operating." But whatever the future, every one seems a unit in the belief that Huerta has done his native land a great service by leaving it, and President Wilson's policy is praised even by some opposition papers for the success of eighteen months of "watchful waiting." As to the actual situation, we read that Huerta is bound for Europe, with six millions of dollars for his "rainy" day, and to succeed him Francisco Carbajal, a jurist, is installed as Provisional President, claiming no ambition other than "to terminate the internal conflict" of his country. To this end he is preparing to transfer control of the national government to General Carranza, requiring only that Carranza grant a general amnesty and insure the protection of life and property in Mexico. Carranza's attitude is plainly shown in his telegraphed statements to various newspapers, and may be summed up in the following message to the New York *World:*

"Replying to your courteous message of yesterday, I would say: Huerta's surrender of the power which he had usurped may bring as a consequence the unconditional surrender of the army which sustained him. With such a surrender the existing warfare in our country should terminate. Otherwise the strife will continue to a definite and complete triumph of the Constitutionalist cause."

THE "TRANSFER AGENT" IN MEXICO.

Francisco Carbajal, who became "Provisional President" of Mexico upon the resignation of Huerta. It is expected that he will only retain power long enough to transfer it to Carranza or some one agreeable to him, or perhaps until a general election.

The procedure of the United States, we learn from Washington dispatches, is that President Wilson has "tacitly agreed" to Carranza's plan to establish "an absolute dictatorship," but has also warned the Constitutionalists that "if violence accompanies the occupation of Mexico City, intervention still may be necessary, and that the American forces will be retained at Vera Cruz until peace is fully restored." How this is to be managed is described by one of the New York *Herald's* Washington correspondents in these words:

"To restore peace, Carranza will rule with absolute power over life and property. And yet in wielding this enormous power comes the likelihood of his offending Villa or Zapata.

"Even the reforms which Carranza has been fighting for will be put into effect, the State Department is informed, through military decree.

"Constitutionalism will have to await the restoration of peace and the installation of another Government. Until this occurs, Mexico and the United States will have to place their faith in the benevolence of Carranza's despotism."

The Constitutionalists "have conquered Huerta," the Chicago *News* remarks, but it asks whether they will "curb their own passions and personal ambitions in the interests of the people of Mexico?" So also the Chicago *Herald,* noting that "the revolution will soon be the government in Mexico," wonders what "animating ideas" it brings with it to power. The answer to this query, *The Herald* adds, "should give an idea of the difficulties that still confront this country in Mexico." But while the New York *Evening Post* is not unconcerned, it is not dismayed at the outlook, as may be read in these lines:

"It is a continuous obligation in Mexico which the President has assumed—an obligation partly international in its character

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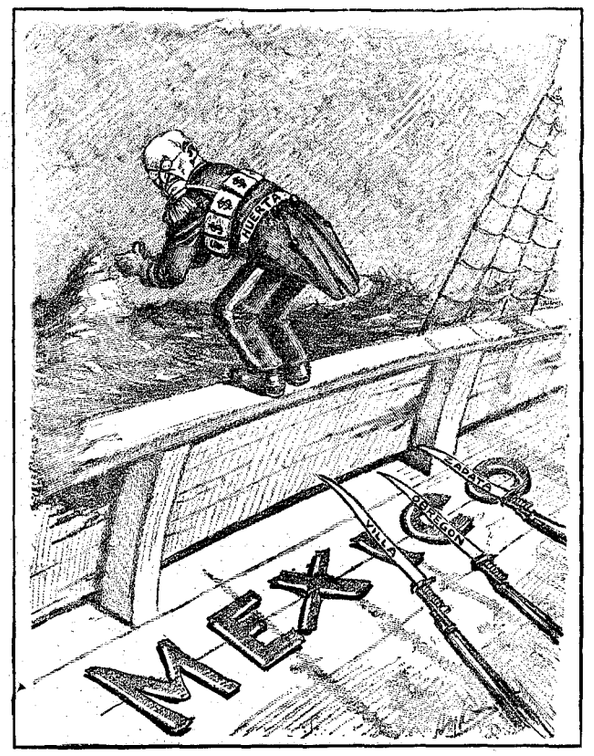
—and the ways and means of seeking to execute it, delicately but with effect, will need to be carefully thought out. The country, however, will little heed these things at present. It will be inclined to believe that the smaller matters go with the greater; and that a President who, without a war, has succeeded



JONAH.

—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger.*

in enforcing his original demand on Huerta can be trusted to deal successfully with the various sequels as they arise."

The New York *Times*, too, is hopeful that Mexico will profit by the present opportunity "to obtain a wise, just, and free Government," while the Baltimore *Evening Sun* says confidently that "the Mexican people have started on the road to the new freedom and nothing can turn them back—neither Pharaohs at home nor abroad." Of course, the New York *Journal of Commerce* is willing to admit, doubtfully, "it may be 'the beginning of a new era in Mexico,' but it takes time for new eras to work out their promised results." And critics of the Administration like the New York *Tribune*, *Evening Mail*, and *Evening Sun* are even less certain that following the departure of Huerta, peace and an orderly administration will soon be brought back to Mexico.

The following chronology of the now historical Huerta régime we take from the columns of the New York *Evening Post:*

February 18, 1913—Huerta became Provisional President.
February 23—Madero and Suarez, the deposed President and Vice-President, assassinated. Villa started revolution against Huerta.
April 9, 1914—Bluejackets from *Dolphin* arrested; insult to American flag.
April 14—Huerta refused apology, and President ordered fleet to Mexican waters.
April 17—Huerta offered conditional salute.
April 18—Wilson demanded unconditional salute.
April 20—Congress granted President power to coerce Huerta.
April 21—Vera Cruz custom-house seized by American force.
April 22—Huerta gave Nelson O'Shaughnessy, American Chargé d'Affaires, his passports.
April 25—United States accepted offer of envoys of Brazil, Argentina, and Chile for mediation.
May 20—Mediation conference assembled at Niagara Falls.
July 1—Mediators adjourned.
July 15—Huerta resigned as Provisional President.

"PERSONAL GUILT" ON THE NEW HAVEN

NEW ENGLAND is not contradicting the Interstate Commerce Commission's characterization of the Morgan-Mellen management of the New Haven Road, as "one of the most glaring instances of maladministration revealed in all the history of American railroading"; it is "simply wondering," says the Springfield *Republican*, "if it can get any of its money back." For by "waste and mismanagement," says this long-awaited report, the New Haven stockholders have been mulcted of an amount "between $60,000,000 and $90,000,000," and directors, it further hints, "should be made individually liable to civil and criminal laws for the manner in which they discharge their trust." And certain stockholders have already filed a civil suit for recovery in Massachusetts, the Attorney-General has sent evidence of "criminal negligence" to his district attorneys in New England, Mr. McReynolds is himself being urged by some editors to start a criminal suit under the Sherman Law, the Government's civil suit for dissolution is still threatened, and with New Haven stock dropping to 50, there is talk of a receivership. It should be noted, and the fact is emphasized by several newspapers, that the Commission says nothing unpleasant about the road's present management or future prospects, and even thinks that "honesty and efficiency of management of this property as a railroad only will undoubtedly, in time, restore its former standing." But the Commission confirms the general opinion exprest after Mr. Mellen gave his interesting testimony in Washington, that at the time when the New Haven was so lavishly spending its millions the other members of the board of directors were absolutely subordinate to the wills of Mr.

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THE LAST TURN OF THE WHEEL.

—Rogers in the New York *Herald.*

Mellen and Mr. Morgan. "It is inconceivable," we are told, "that these wrongs could have gone on without interference if the members of the board of directors had been true to the faith they owed the stockholders." Most of these directors, the report says further, "accepted their responsibilities lightly—

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"They failed to realize that their names gave confidence to the public and that their connection with the corporation led the public to invest. When these directors were negligent and serious losses resulted therefrom, they were guilty of a grave dereliction of duty and a breach of trust that was morally wrong and criminal in its fruits."

These strong words are commended, quoted, and enlarged upon by a host of papers all over the country, and even conservative New York journals in close touch with Wall Street admit the evil thus described. Says *The Commercial*, for instance:

"The great evil of dummy directorships has had, perhaps, no more convincing exposé in the world's history, and the case should serve as a lesson not only for the future, but should act as a beacon-light to those corporations that may at present have some directors who are not in fact fulfilling the duties a real director should. That any such financing could have been done under our present laws is sufficient cause for such immediate remedial legislation as will make its repetition impossible."

In an effort to point out some of the men responsible for New Haven wrong-doing, several newspapers print a list of the directors of the road as last constituted under the presidency of Mr. Mellen. Altho the membership of the board had changed from time to time, and these gentlemen were not necessarily members when any of the criticized steps were taken, it is interesting to note in these lists the names of John L. Billard, William Rockefeller, Theodore N. Vail, Morton F. Plant, George F. Baker, Samuel Rea, Laurence Minot, and A. Heaton Robertson. Some of these men, suggests the Newark *Evening Star*, could make good the amount said to be misspent "without beggaring themselves." But most editors do not look for any voluntary restitution. That the courts should either force restitution or punish the offending directors is the desire of papers like the Boston *Post* and *Traveler*, Springfield *Republican*, Syracuse *Post-Standard*, New York *Evening Post*, Philadelphia *Public Ledger* and *Inquirer*, Baltimore *Sun*, Chicago *News*, and Milwaukee *Sentinel*. But they have little hope that either end will be gained, and they mention many legal difficulties which would have to be surmounted, tho the Springfield daily notes the Commission's belief that some $8,000,000 might be recovered by proper legal action. This would include money spent on the "villainous Billard transactions" and the Rhode Island trolley deals. With Morgan dead and Mellen immune, "to send any one else to jail would be justice, but still a mockery of justice," declares *The Republican*, and it further notes a point likewise emphasized by the Worcester *Gazette* and the New York *Times:*

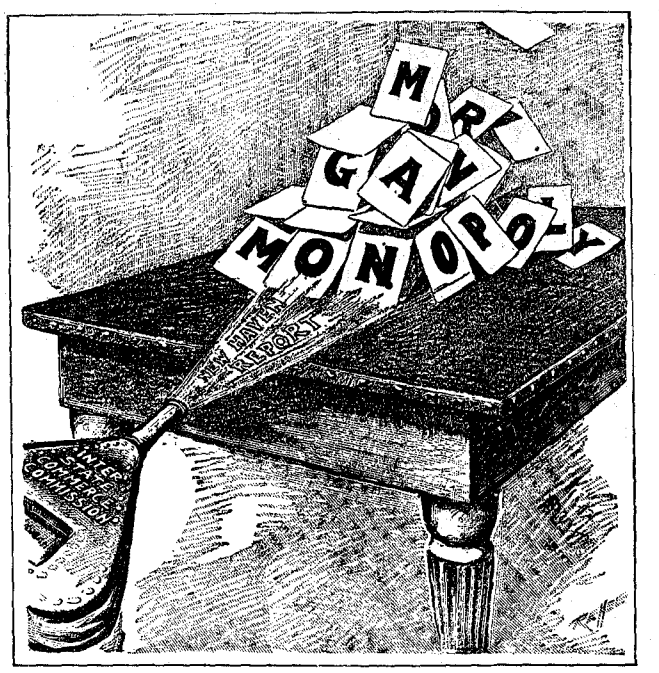
"Directors should direct, but so should stockholders control their own property by taking more than a passing interest in its management. The one weak point in the Commission's report is that it does not hold up to scorn the average stockholder who is smugly placid over Mellenism and Billardism, so long as dividends are paid. The leading stockholders of the New Haven were largely aware of the fact that the board of directors had its dominating spirits and they were not disturbed because the majority of the directors were dummies. Such was their faith in Mr. Morgan that doubtless they preferred dummies to kickers."

Some of the "significant incidents in the loose, extravagant, and improvident administration of the finances of the New Haven" are thus cited by the Interstate Commerce Commission:

"The Boston & Maine despoilment; the inequity of the Westchester acquisition; the double price paid for the Rhode Island trolleys; the recklessness in the purchase of Connecticut and Massachusetts trolleys at prices exorbitantly in excess of their market value; the unwarranted expenditure of large amounts in 'educating public opinion'; the disposition, without knowledge of the directors, of hundreds of thousands of dollars for influencing public sentiment; the habitual payment of unitemized vouchers without any clear specification of details.

"The confusing interrelation of the principal company and its subsidiaries and consequent complication of accounts; the practise of financial legerdemain in issuing large blocks of New Haven stocks for notes of the New England Navigation Company, and manipulating these securities back and forth.

"Fictitious sales of New Haven stock to friendly parties with the design of boosting the stock and unloading on the public at the higher 'market price;' the unlawful diversion of corporate funds to political organizations; the scattering of retainers to attorneys of five States, who rendered no itemized bills for services and who conducted no litigation to which the railroad was a party; extensive use of a paid lobby in the matters as to which the directors claim to have no information; the attempt to control utterances of the press by subsidizing reporters; payment of money and the profligate issue of free passes to legislators and their friends; the investment of $400,000 in securities



A HOUSE OF CARDS.

—Rehse in the New York *World*.

of a New England newspaper; the regular employment of political bosses in Rhode Island and other States, not for the purpose of having them perform any service but to prevent them, as Mr. Mellen exprest it, from 'becoming active on the other side.'"

The Commission notes several of the New Haven's worst bargains, which Mr. Mellen discust at length on the stand, and estimates the total loss to the road "by reason of waste and mismanagement" at between $60,000,000 and $90,000,000. It was found that the company had 336 subsidiary corporations, many of which "were used to cover up transactions that would not bear scrutiny."

Mr. Mellen calls this the "report of a political tribunal issued for political purposes." *The Wall Street Journal* and the Albany *Journal* can not help seeing in it some relation to politics, and the latter daily thinks it evidence of Washington's continuing hostility to business. The Hartford *Courant* is aware of "a vindictive spirit," the New York *Journal of Commerce* regrets that the facts are "stated in an extreme and one-sided way," and the Philadelphia *Press* still believes that "most of the acts complained against would have turned out profitably if general business conditions had remained good." On the other hand, the New York *World* takes the report as a condemnation of Wall Street and a justification of the Administration. It says, in the course of a long and indignant editorial:

"The New Haven was looted under the personal auspices of men who were supposed to represent the loftiest financial integrity of Wall Street. . . . Yet under the direction of Morgan and Rockefeller the New Haven shared practically the fate of the Erie under Fisk and Gould. . . . There can be no Constitution of Peace with men who practise grand larceny and call it finance."

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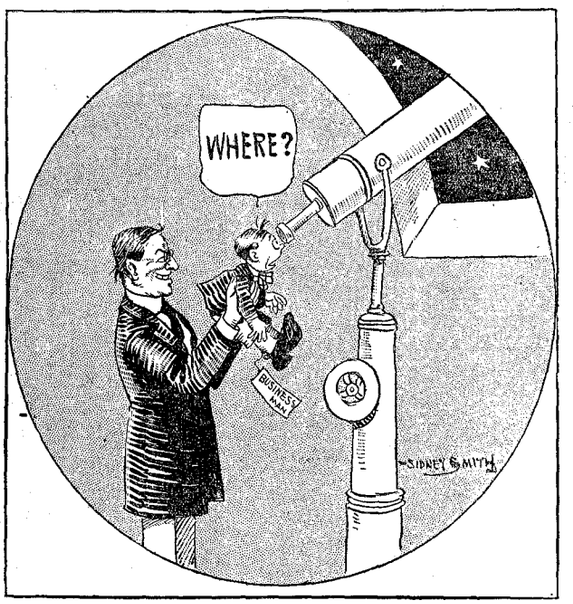
ADVANCE NOTICES OF PROSPERITY

ONE CAN HARDLY pick up a newspaper these days without seeing a brief item telling of some concern reemploying laid-off workmen, or of a railroad ordering supplies, or of improving conditions in some industrial center. The chief impulse to this renewed activity, we gather from



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SHOWING HIM PROSPERITY.
—Smith in the Chicago *Tribune*.

the editorial comment, is twofold, coming from the wheat-fields and the White House. The latest Government reports put the wheat yield at 930,000,000 bushels and the total value of all this year's crops is estimated at $10,000,000,000. "There can be no calamity when the earth yields such a harvest," declares the New York *World* (Dem.); "calamity is drowned in an irresistible tide of Plenty and Prosperity." Then, the smiles on the faces of President Wilson's "big-business" visitors seem to have more meaning when we learn of a letter written by a Chicago manufacturer to the President a few days after their White House conversation, in which he said: "I have returned much more hopeful of an early return to better business conditions, and my first duty has been to give instructions to immediately increase operation at one of our plants from 75 to fully 100 per cent. capacity, and to prepare the other works for maximum operation just as quickly as improved conditions permit." Democratic editors, of course, make the most of these cheerful reports in each day's news, to show that the policies they advocated have not hurt business in the least and to point out that the President's "psychological" diagnosis was quite correct. Republicans who admit the rejuvenating influence of the great crops prefer to say with the Portland *Oregonian:* "We shall have good times in spite of the adverse influence of Democratic policies." Or they point out, as does the San Francisco *Chronicle*, that "all the conditions are favorable for a great and rapid extension of business except one. And that is the attitude of the President and Congress toward those who have shown their faith in this country by investing their money in it." A rather gloomily interesting point of view is afforded by an unenthusiastic writer who has been examining conditions throughout the country for the Washington *Post* (Ind.). He says:

"Notwithstanding the fact that crop prospects are the greatest for many years, record-breaking in some instances, there is a feeling of apprehension apparent everywhere in the West. There is no buoyancy or optimism, except that voiced by certain politicians. The general course seems to be that of moving cautiously, and to hedge against possibilities. While no one will say it for publication, many persons who are in position to know expect hard times after the brief boom caused by marketing the harvests is over."

But on the editorial page of the same paper, this year's harvests are acclaimed as "the soundest and most reliable basis for general prosperity in business affairs of the United States." For, we are told:

"The news from the West, including Southwest, Northwest, the Middle West, Central West, and Far West, is that the railways will be called upon for full capacity of cars and motive power to transport the products of the soil.

"That means that Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Alabama iron and steel plants, furnaces, and coke-ovens will be called upon for greater outputs.

"That means that West Virginia, Virginia, and Kentucky coal-mines will have a demand that will call for employment of greater numbers of miners.

"That means that the industrial districts of the United States will resume activities and be able to dispose of larger outputs than during the past two years.

"The prosperity of the farmers and the greater activity in the manufacturing sections will insure larger demands upon the merchants in every city and town of the United States, and by the middle of August this will be fully demonstrated, and it will make a great change for better business in every part of the Republic."

Nor does the good news come only from the West. The Boston *Transcript* and Springfield *Republican* tell of good crops in New England. Corn and cotton prospects are good, and the South, declares the New Orleans *Times-Picayune*, "shows up well." So the influence of these $10,000,000,000 crops, agree New York *World* (Dem.), Indianapolis *Star* (Prog.), and *Wall Street Journal* (Fin.), will help all kinds of trade all over the country. Nothing, adds the New York *Commercial*, "can discount this flood of new wealth, compared with which the products of any other industry, even steel and iron, shrink into insignificance."

But even in steel and iron there are reports of better times.

A HELPING HAND.
—Hodge in the Spokane *Spokesman-Review*.

Take, for instance, this announcement from a Republican paper published in the city where those industries center, the Pittsburg *Chronicle Telegraph:*

"Pittsburg is the first of American cities to recover from the

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depression in business which has affected the entire country. In this manufacturing district the ebb-tide in the commercial and industrial field caused by the change in the nation's tariff policy, the changes wrought in the banking and currency system, and the uncertainty in the railroad-rate situation has been reached. Pittsburg is returning to its old-time prosperity. This is the opinion voiced by leading manufacturers, bankers, and business men of the community.

"All branches of trade are feeling the stimulus of the return

TAME?

—Bowers in the Newark *Evening Star*.

of normal conditions. . . . Reports in the iron and steel industry for July in the Pittsburg district show an increase over June of 10 per cent. For August the outlook is still better."

The Iron Age reports that "the corner seems to have been turned at last" in the steel trade, and tells of manufacturers shortening their usual mid-year shut-downs for inventories and repairs because of demands from customers. Several newspapers are encouraged by the Pennsylvania Railroad's recent order for 81 new locomotives, 1,000 all-steel freight-cars, and 100,000 tons of new steel rails. Men laid off at this road's Altoona shops have returned and additional workmen have been required. The New York *Commercial* and other authorities report a "more liberal buying on the part of railroads." *The Wall Street Journal* tells of a most encouraging outlook for a large demand for coal in the fall. Several business authorities, including *The American Wool and Cotton Reporter* and Marshall Field & Company's weekly trade review speak of growing activity in textiles. Delegates to a New York convention of the National Leather and Shoe Finders' Association gave out most optimistic statements to the press, making, as the Jersey City *Journal* (Ind.) puts it, "an assault upon the calamity-howlers that will long be remembered." Senator Hollis, of New Hampshire, says: "Not a single cotton-, woolen-, or textile-mill has closed down in my State, and not a pulp- or paper-mill." Likewise not one of the three hundred cotton-mills in North Carolina have shut down, according to Senator Simmons, of that State, who further quotes a large mill-owner as speaking of this as "the best year the industry in the South had ever known." In Grand Rapids, they are selling more furniture than ever before, says the Detroit *News* (Ind.), while "in Detroit we have numerous indications of rising prosperity in the steady increase of employment in the larger manufacturing plants."

The New York *Times* has been making a nation-wide inquiry into business conditions and prospects at the beginning of this month, as compared with the same time last year. Summing up the correspondence and reports received, it notes running through the entire mass "a feeling of confidence in the immediate future." The railroads have suffered most, but "expect a big increase over last year's business when the crops begin to move." It will take 525,000 cars to move the winter wheat crop alone, after making allowance for farm and local consumption, says E. C. Simmons, the St. Louis hardware magnate. Automobile manufacturers, says *The Times* in its summary, "report business booming." Quoting further:

"Cotton-mills have been somewhat busier this year than last, and the sugar industry shows considerable improvement. The hardware business got more or less into the doldrums a full year ago and is just beginning to work out of them, so that prospects are favorable. The boot and shoe trade shows a loss of about 15 per cent. The stove business fell off slightly, but the makers say there has been no depression, and a healthy growth is to be expected. With the hardware men, they are interested in the fact that building permits throughout the country showed a gain in June for the first time this year. In the anthracite-coal trade there was a slight recession during the six months, but June showed the other way."

Several papers mention the country's bank clearings as a good sign. For the first half of 1914, says the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), they "were but 1.4 per cent. below the same period last year," and in the early weeks of July they exceeded the 1913 record. These figures, says *The Republican*, "can not be explained in any way consistent with 'hard times'; in all previous periods of very severe depression in business bank clearings have fallen off from 10 to 20 per cent." Idle railroad cars are now "decreasing fast as the crop movement goes on," and, according to *The Republican*, "it is now admitted that the figures of idle cars have for months been swollen at least 10 per cent. by the inclusion of freight-cars that under ordinary circumstances would be scrapped. These cars can never be put back into service, but their inclusion in the idle-car showing made a fine hard-times exhibit and helped to intensify the 'psychological' side of business depression." And this paper

THE "TIRED BUSINESS MAN."

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

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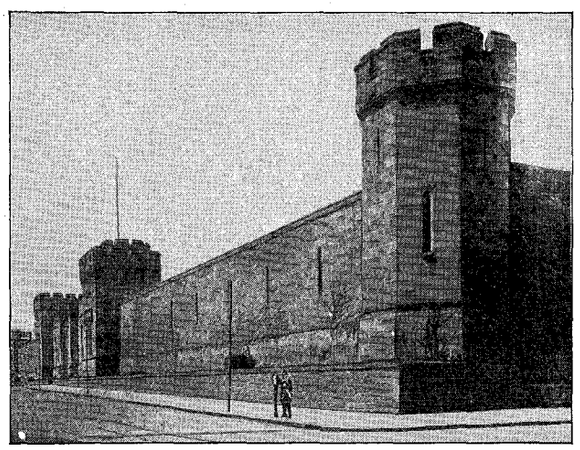
makes another observation anent the "psychology" of this depression:

"A little thing like a 930,000,000-bushel wheat crop, as estimated by the Department of Agriculture, has no effect on the traders in the stock-market. . . . You can't fool the devotee of the stock-ticker. He knows this country is headed for industrial damnation and economic ruin."

THE CONVICT PLEA FOR PROHIBITION

THE DRAMATIC APPEAL for State-wide prohibition, addrest to the Pennsylvania legislature by 1,008 out of a total of 1,478 prisoners in the Eastern Penitentiary, at Philadelphia, because they ascribe their downfall to drink, is said by the Philadelphia *North American* to be "the strongest sociological argument ever made" against the liquor evil. More than that, press reports tell us that the example is being copied by other penal institutions, among them the Federal prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., the inmates of which are to petition Congress for a national prohibition law. The Pennsylvania petition attracts wide editorial attention, especially as it occurs when the perennial question of prohibition is much to the fore. Discussion of national prohibition, as called for by the Hobson resolution in the House of Representatives, is active, and our editors are also interested in the fact that on July 1 West Virginia became the ninth prohibition State, with all indications that Idaho will be the tenth. Incidentally, as an exceptional specimen of editorial interest, it may be noted that the Eastern Penitentiary movement is the work of the convict editor of *The Umpire*, the prison paper. He himself is a victim of drink, which he names "a wife's wo and a child's sorrow," adding "that if a decent manhood asserts itself at the next legislature, the curse will be ended." The text of the petition follows:



WHERE THE PRISONERS PLEAD FOR PROHIBITION.

The Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, 1,008 of whose 1,478 inmates recently signed a petition for State-wide prohibition.

"*To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met:*

"Your petitioners, representing the major portion of the inmates of the Eastern State Penitentiary of Pennsylvania respectfully aver:

"That they believe fully 70 per cent. of crime within the State is directly attributable to the excessive use of intoxicating liquors; and

"That many of them have a personal knowledge of its debasing influence as exemplified in their own lives; and

"That, believing if the sale of intoxicating liquors was prohibited by the enactment of laws by your honorable body, the effect would be to reduce crime at least 50 per cent., if not more, they therefore

"Respectfully pray that you will favorably consider the introduction of any measure having for its object the curtailment of the sale of intoxicating liquors, and use the great power with which you are clothed to secure the passage of an act to prohibit the sale of such intoxicating liquor anywhere within the bounds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

"We further pray that you will give due consideration to this petition, coming to you as a voluntary deed of a body of earnest men and women, acting entirely on its own initiative, without suggestion from others."

It is a notable coincidence, says the Philadelphia *North American*, that this petition was signed on Independence Day and the Sunday following, and it adds:

"A number of those who thus evidenced their stand on this vital question did so in the face of threats and intimidation which would have kept them from exercising their free will under ordinary circumstances. For while the circulators of the petition observed their instructions to use no persuasion and avoid all controversy, certain inmates of one of the prison blocks organized a militant opposition movement.

"These liquor advocates preceded the clerks and did all they could to keep the men in the block from signing. They resorted to threats and warnings; but in spite of these tactics—the force of which can hardly be appreciated by persons not familiar with certain phases of prison life—only 20 per cent. of those they sought to hold in line for rum were won over.

"This feature adds weight to the result, which greatly exceeded the expectations of the prison officials and those outsiders who had heard of the project. One prison officer had predicted it would be impossible to get 500 names to such a petition."

"Human documents" in the procedure appeared in the form of letters to *The Umpire*, some of which are reprinted by *The North American*. One writer says:

"I have been reading *The Umpire*, and particularly the articles aimed at the liquor traffic. For fifteen years I worked as a tradesman and maintained a family. I met bad company and began to drink. One night while intoxicated I went home. My good wife remonstrated with me, and in a moment of anger I killed her. I am here for life. My children will to their dying day bear the stigma of my wrong-doing. In the name of God, do what you can toward checking the evil! Good luck to you, comrade. I may never live to leave these prison walls, and, in fact, do not deserve it; but, believe me, while I am alive I will do my share toward putting an end to the curse."

The North American calls the movement "a great 'safety-first' measure," and Dr. Samuel Zane Batten says in the New York *National Advocate* (Prohib.) that "it is an appeal in behalf of many others who will come to the same sad end if the liquor traffic continues." The action of these men, thinks the New York *American Issue* (Prohib.), "will put the next Pennsylvania legislature in a position where it will either have to act against the liquor traffic or place its public approval upon crime." Then, replying to those who look askance at petitions from convicts, it argues:

"A prisoner in a penitentiary is still a human being and a member of society, and as such has a right to have his thoughts and convictions considered, however much his liberty of action may be restrained."

This contention is hotly denied by a correspondent of the New York *Sun*, who says that a convict "is recognized as an enemy to society, and society doesn't generally listen to, or ask advice from, its enemies." Then, too, he points out that in many cases inmates of jails—

"tearfully ascribe their downfall to the curse of drink, not to abnormal traits nor to the weakness or defects of their moral nature, because the alleged victim of drink or drugs excites pity and sympathy not usually accorded to the deliberate criminal; yet it is a well-known fact that many burglars, gamblers, and 'gunmen' are total abstainers, denying themselves the use of tobacco in order, to their way of thinking, that the nerves required in the exercise of their calling may be keyed up to the highest efficiency."

The writer summons to his support in this assertion the

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"YOU'RE TOO BIG TO HAVE A CONSCIENCE."
—Fitz in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*.

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GUILTY!
—Richards in the Philadelphia *North American*.

THE COLONEL AND THE CANAL—FROM TWO VIEWPOINTS.

"confessions" of Al. J. Jennings, the former bandit, who is now seeking to be a candidate for the Governorship of Oklahoma, and quotes from the story of Jennings, published in *The Saturday Evening Post*, as follows:

"Part of my duty was to interrogate incoming prisoners concerning their private lives and enter the answers on the proper blanks. Then and there I had light on prison statistics. One of the questions ran: 'To what do you attribute your downfall?' In nine cases out of ten the experienced prisoner answered 'Drink.' Men who never tasted liquor, because they did not like it, returned that answer just the same. To begin with, it was a good, easy, conventional reason, which stopt further questioning, and then it gave the burglar, the murderer, and the counterfeiter an excuse to work up sympathy."

Daily papers like the New York *Tribune*, Providence *Journal*, and Springfield *Republican*, admit that the convicts' petition is a touching one, but argue that it does not affect the workability of prohibition legislation, which "doesn't prohibit."

LOUISIANA'S "SECESSION"

THE long-standing grudge against the Wilson Administration entertained by Louisiana because the Underwood tariff eliminates sugar "protection" is said to be breaking out in the stampede of Democrats of that State to the Progressive party. Such action on the part of Louisianians, who are Democrats by heredity, as we are reminded by the press, is nevertheless noted with little surprize by editors of whatever political persuasion. Rather it would seem to be the general idea that in going over to the Progressives Louisiana is only carrying out its belief in a protective tariff, for, to quote the Syracuse *Post-Standard* (Rep.), the State "has been for years Democratic by prejudice and Republican by principle." For all that, some Washington dispatches tell us that Democratic leaders from the South are "stunned" to learn that the Democratic Congressional Committee from the Third Louisiana District have gone over to the "Bull Moose" party in a body and that the "split" is "expected to extend throughout the State and may result in the election of three Progressive members." The cause of the "revolt," we read, is the "ruin" of the sugar industry by that section in the new tariff which has forced a 25 per cent. reduction in the duty and provides that in 1916 the duty be entirely removed. The lumber and rice industries are also victims of the tariff, for which, remarks the Syracuse *Post-Standard*, Louisiana has only herself to blame. Under Republican rule her interests were protected and by her efforts in aiding Democratic victory she lost that protection. Therefore, this journal adds:

"The sugar State feeling the pinch, which it has invited, rises in rebellion. It finds no solace in the disparaging comment made by Democratic leaders that its grievance is sordid and that it should suffer in patience for the good of the party. Until men reach a higher level of altruism the fist that strikes their means of livelihood will seem to them an unfriendly instrument. Louisiana belongs in the Republican party, because upon the fundamental issue which divides the two parties it is Republican in principle."

In the view of the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer* (Rep.), a "really new party" has been started in Louisiana and the name "Progressive" is adopted "solely for the purpose of easing the way for those whose sympathies are entirely with the Republican party in national affairs to withdraw from the Democratic party of Louisiana without offending the old prejudices which survive there from Reconstruction days." The movement, we read further, has "nothing, save its name, in common with the Progressive party in the Northern States," and its beginning is "brilliant."

Among Progressive editors we find the New York *Evening Mail* maintaining that while the tariff is in part the cause of Louisiana's change of heart, it is "by no means the whole reason for the revolt," nor even the "chief reason," and we read:

"The South is tired of separation from the rest of the country. There never was any finer political capacity among any people in the world—not even in Rome in Rome's best days—than there is among the men of the South; and they are tired of maintaining their influence in the affairs of the nation not by their ability, but by local brute force, spasmodically supplemented by the worst political elements of the North. The men of the South want sympathetic association with the people of the whole country. They desire the end of the race issue—of the Solid South as an irreconcilable nucleus to which they must conspire to add somehow the Tammanyites and Roger Sullivanites of the North. They want to be national and progressive."

Another Progressive newspaper, the Washington *Times*, sees an additional source of Louisiana's resentment in the fact that New Orleans was "denied" a regional bank, which was "an

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affront to the city and State alike." Still, as Louisiana's Congressional representatives have always been "assistant Republicans on tariff," *The Times* calculates no very serious loss to the Democracy, but it does believe that—

"A real fight for control of Louisiana would be interesting in the extreme. It would give demonstration whether, in a State containing a very high percentage of colored citizens, it is possible to get away from the everlasting domination of the race issue. That issue has so many times served to keep Southern States Democratic, as against all other considerations, that it is difficult to believe Louisiana is even now ready for an effective revolt."

Turning to the Democratic papers, then, we discover the New York *World* confessing that "it can hardly believe that any such good fortune is in store for the real Democrats of Louisiana" as that the "sugar Democrats" should secede, and it adds: "If this sugar crowd can be persuaded to join the Progressives and take the beet-sugar cormorants along with it, there will be another chapter to write in the history of the New Freedom." Of like mind are such journals as the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.), the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind. Dem.), the Jacksonville *Florida Times Union* (Dem.), the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind. Dem.), while the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.), and the St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.) see no great cause for worrying about the Democracy because of "signs of unrest for wholly local reasons."

Among the newspapers that class themselves as "independent," however, there is an occasional tendency to consider the Louisiana "revolt" as a home-thrust to the Democratic party, and it serves admirably the purposes of Colonel Roosevelt, who, caustically observes the New York *Sun*, "deserves well of the whole country," because "to break up the Solid South may be thought amends for breaking up, temporarily, the Republican party." Going further still, the New York *American* says that Louisiana's move presages "Democratic disaster throughout the United States," while the New York *Globe* cautions the Administration leaders against underestimating the influence it may have. The situation, says the Detroit *Free Press*, is "parlous for the President," and it adds that "he has been threatened with no more serious blow to his prestige"; but the Louisville *Post* thinks that while "the Progressives may get a respectable vote in Louisiana this year," it is very improbable that "the electoral vote of any Southern State will be cast for the Presidential nominee of that party in 1916." And we read in the Syracuse *Herald* that "sugar or no sugar," Colonel Roosevelt's attempt to capture Louisiana is "not a hopeful undertaking," because—

"while sugar production is a leading industry of Louisiana, only an inconsiderable proportion of her people is directly interested in it. Besides, the sugar question, obtrusive tho it be just now, can not overshadow the race issue in that State, where the negro population is more than 700,000, equal to nearly 80 per cent. of the white population. A political overturn in a State heretofore so one-sided, on account of a tariff schedule that affects only a relatively small part of the people, is unthinkable."

Interesting as an expression of Louisiana sentiment is the remark of the Shreveport *Journal* (Dem.) that:

"Quite a few Louisiana newspapers have come out squarely with an indorsement of the idea of two active political parties in the State, but every one, ourselves included, took particular pains to make it plain that 'the other fellow' should be the one to go off after the strange political idols. We never shall get an opposition party in Louisiana so long as all those who favor the plan remain firm in their intention to stick to the old organization. And that's just where the Bull Moose hopes are going to smash. Even down in the Third Congressional District, where discontent over free sugar is especially in evidence, it will be found that it is going to take something more than a grouch to drive lifelong Democrats over to the party of Roosevelt, Pinchot, and Perkins."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE President seems to insist that Democracy remain a stag party.—*Columbia State.*

BY the way, was there any declaration in favor of the recall of diplomats in the Baltimore platform?—*New York Evening Sun.*

SPEAKING about the boasted American sense of humor, we note that a Chicago committee has gone to Europe to study vice.—*Boston Transcript.*

THANKS to the Irish and the Scotch and the Canadians and the Australians and the Welsh, the English are picking up quite a few sporting trophies these days.—*Boston Transcript.*

THE omission from the Hall of Fame of the name of one of the best-known Bostonians of our time is enough to make John L. Sullivan fall off the water-wagon again.—*Boston Transcript.*

PACIFIC lines are complaining that Congress has refused $60,000 for a survey of Alaskan waters notoriously dangerous from uncharted rocks. The trouble with Alaska, as the men who have framed waterways items could point out, is that it has no votes.—*New York Evening Post.*

AND the last scene was Huerta's glass filling with tears.—*New York Evening Sun.*

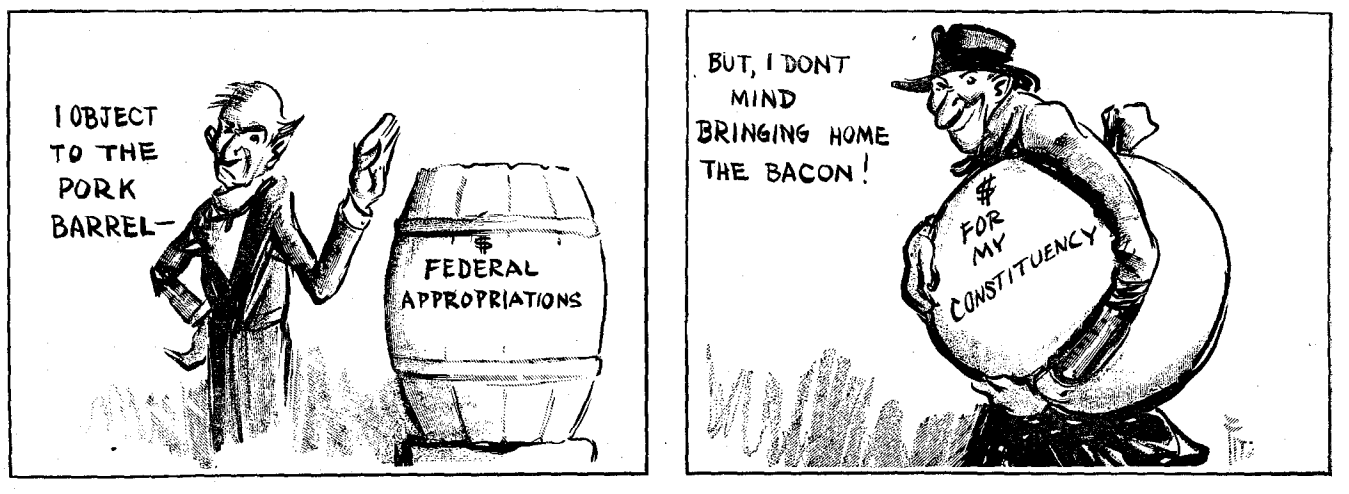
THERE is no danger that *The Commoner* will meet the fate of *The Outlook* and lose its contributing editor.—*Washington Star.*

THE shipment of $5,000,000 of Carranza's money from El Paso to Juarez seems to indicate that the Mexican revolutionists have run out of cigaret-papers.—*Boston Transcript.*

NOTHING but hard luck for the railroads. First there was no freight at all, and now there is more freight than they can handle. When is this persecution to stop?—*New York World.*

SOME editorial genius has figured it out that if belts could be slipt on some of those Latin-American countries their revolutions would run the machinery of the world.—*Greenfield (Ill.) Argus.*

A FILIPINO has yielded his chance at an office to an American, merely because the latter happens to be especially well qualified for the place. Who will pretend now that the Filipinos have any understanding of what self-government means?—*New York Evening Post.*



STATESMANSHIP.

—Fitz in the St. Louis *Post Dispatch.*

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FOREIGN COMMENT

SHALL IRELAND BE CUT IN TWO?

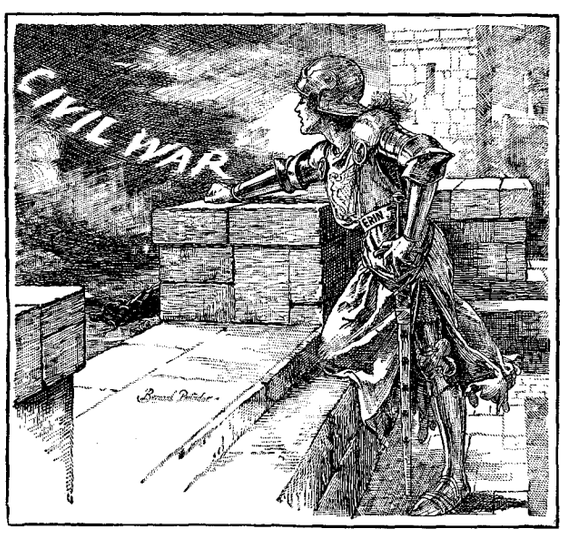
THE DIFFERENCE between the forces of the Orange and the Green appears to have simmered down to the question whether the Protestant counties of Ulster shall enjoy independence of the coming Dublin Parliament for six years or forever. The Unionist view of it is that there is no way of getting out of the Home Rule difficulty excepting by permanently excluding Ulster from the provisions of the Home Rule Bill. So argues Mr. D. C. Lathbury, in *The Nineteenth Century* (London). Suggestions and amendments have been made in both Houses of Parliament at Westminster, but the legislators, like Milton's fallen angels, "found no end, in wand'ring mazes lost." Some have suggested Home Rule within Home Rule, but this would subject the parliament at Belfast to the parliament at Dublin, making, the opposition cry, Ulster's freedom a mockery and a sham. Mr. Asquith's plan of a time limit of Ulster's independence is also execrated by the Orange descendants of the Boyne warriors.

AN ULSTER "HOME GUARD."

Enlisted to protect their homes while fathers and brothers are at the front.

Mr. Lathbury has evidently studied the question with care. As joint editor of the London *Economist* and editor of *The Guardian*, he has made a brilliant record. He dismisses as impracticable the expedients enumerated above, but he thinks that the exclusion of the northern province will be of advantage to the Irish Catholics, as "the price paid for the exclusion of Protestant Ulster must be the recognition of Home Rule for Catholic Ireland." But Ulster desires that the whole of Ireland remain under the Westminster Parliament, "terms which the authors of the Home Rule Bill cannot grant." Nor can Ulster "admit a compromise" on any other terms:

"Six months ago I believe that Ulster could readily agree to this compromise; to-day it is not possible to feel the same assurance. The Government is really anxious to find a middle term on which both parties can agree. . . . The danger is that the recriminations which seem inevitable, whenever the subject comes up for discussion, may lead Ulster to stand out for terms which the authors of the Home Rule Bill can not grant without undoing the whole of the work."



—*Punch* (London).

Then the danger of civil war is dwelt upon, in the island where Ulstermen and Irish Volunteers stand ready to risk their lives for their cause. Both parties must make some surrender, and the details of the compromise he prescribes are thus outlined:

"The Home Rule Bill is now virtually law. Ardent partizans may talk of a date near at hand at which it will be torn up by a repentant people, and the reunion of Irish hearts be symbolized by the restoration of a single Parliament for the three Kingdoms. I doubt whether there are many, even among the most sanguine Unionists, who really expect such a counter-revolution. But even if it were a hundred times more likely than it is, a quiet interval will be needed for its development. Restorations do sometimes happen after a civil war, but hardly in the middle of it, and it is civil war that now confronts us. It will come, indeed, in a shape which till lately no one dreamed of. What we used to fear was that some chance incident would tempt Ulster to fire the first shot, and that then the British Army, or so much of it as could safely be employed, would be obliged to take the field. Take the field, indeed, it still must, if the Home Rule Bill remains what it is—a law for the whole of Ireland. But its use will be not to suppress an insurrection, but to bring to an end a war in actual progress between two volunteer forces which are not unlikely to offer a common resistance to the Regular troops which are trying to separate them. This is what the British Government has to render impossible, and this can only be done in one way. Ulster, in whole or in part, must be put outside the Home Rule Bill. The smaller the area chosen, and the fewer details with which the process is encumbered, the easier the application of it will be. It is not the best friends of a compromise that are anxious to overload it. The idea suggested by 'An Ulsterman' is about a tenth part of Ireland, and only a very impracticable politician will insist on fighting for all that he wants when he may have nine-tenths of it without striking a blow."

But the Nationalists will not agree to the permanent exclusion of Ulster, and Mr. Kelly, editor of the strong and influential Tuam *Herald*, speaks earnestly and patriotically as follows:

"If this permanent partition is the only basis of compromise, all we can say, speaking deliberately and advisedly on behalf of the Western Nationalists, is that we can never agree to it. We have reluctantly submitted to separation for the definite period of six years as the price of peace and as now formulated and suggested in the Amending Bill. We agree to that expedient when settled by a bare majority of every county so voting. That limit as to form and time was the maximum of our concession and we were only driven to it by the wish to avoid civil disturbance. But to agree to permanent partition is inconceivable and impossible. It would be a violation of the national charter of nationhood, a breach of faith with the country, a betrayal of trust, which no party calling

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itself national could venture to agree to. The Parliamentary party, ably led as it is by Mr. Redmond, have, with the most self-sacrificing spirit of submission and the most statesmanlike moderation, gone already as far on the road to concession and agreement as they consistently, having regarded for their obligations to the Irish people, dare to go. They have, with great reluctance, assented to the repugnant idea of temporary exclusion when such is voted by any of the eleven Ulster counties separately voting, but this is the end and will be the limit of their concession. To expect them to go further and agree to the clear cut, from out of this sacred island of ours, of either three or six counties, originally as Celtic and as Catholic as any other parts, because an intolerant and irreconcilable minority so demand it, is to ask what they will not and can not accede to."

He concludes with this eloquent plea for the conservation of Ireland's integrity:

"Ireland is one and indivisible, and it must remain so. It can not be dismembered and mutilated at the behest and bidding of any section, even if it were the majority of the population, and not a minority. The idea is repugnant to all common sense, and if the struggle is in the end to center round permanent exclusion or not the National sentiment must sternly take sides on the issue and it can not be violated. The country did not endure all that it has suffered only in the end to find itself put off with a dismembered three-quarter territory. France barely had Alsace and Lorraine as part of its territory for a hundred years, and yet the forcible taking of those sundered provinces has been for Germany and Europe a perpetual source of anxiety and unrest and will never by the French people be submitted to.

"Ireland is not going to allow itself to be cut and carved up by any influences or any party, and a big wall of demarcation and division set up between North and South. We are not particularly enamored of even the six-year exclusion. It is a costly, fanciful expenditure at best, but it is the fullest and the furthest we will or can go in the direction of division. We hope the best wisdom of the two English parties between them will bring about a settlement, speedy and satisfactory, but they must not expect to do that at our expense and by straining any further the loyalty to one of them of the Irish party. Strong as that party is and rightly so in the affection and confidence of the Irish people, it is not strong enough and never would be strong enough to suggest or submit to the permanent partition of one single town or county in the God-given heritage which we possess to-day in the soil and territory of this island of ours, given to us, entire and undivided, by our fathers and their fathers, and as a solemn trust to be so handed down by us to our sons and their sons."

JAPAN'S FEAR OF A CHINO-AMERICAN ENTENTE

CLOSER FRIENDSHIP between China and the United States has created in the Far East many rumors—some of them more amusing than informing. Japan in particular seems to be watching our activities in China with a mingled feeling of fear and suspicion. Early in June the Peking correspondent of the Tokyo *Nichi-nichi* wired his paper that China and the United States were said to have entered into a secret understanding of a political nature. To lend color to this sensational news, the Standard Oil Company secured an extensive concession for the exploitation of oil-fields in Shenshi and Chili, while the Bethlehem Steel Company was said to have agreed to advance $30,000,000 to the Chinese Government for the construction of the Foochow dockyard, in the province of Fukien. Nor was Japan the only nation which manifested apprehension with regard to American activities in China, for the British Minister at Peking, according to the *Nichi-nichi* correspondent at the Chinese capital, lodged a protest with the Yuan Administration on the ground that China's agreement with the Standard Oil Company, to the effect that she would not allow any other party to exploit oil-fields in China for the following year, was in violation of the principle of equal opportunity guaranteed by treaty.

Chinese views of the so-called proposed Chino-American alliance are highly interesting. According to the Peking correspondent of the Tokyo *Asahi*, a "high official" in the Chinese Government exprest himself on the question in these words:

"When Prince Tsai-shun, the then Naval Minister of the Manchu dynasty, visited the United States seven years ago, he approached the Washington Government with a view to concluding a treaty of alliance with the United States. Before this negotiation bore fruit the Manchu Government was overthrown by the revolutionists. Upon the establishment of the present republican government, Washington asked Peking whether the latter still entertained a desire to form an alliance with America. To this President Yuan answered in the negative, stating that it would be unwise for China to bind herself by such a treaty with any one Power.

"About this time Great Britain also proposed that she be the sole party to supply war-ships to China, and to train Chinese naval and army officers. This proposal was also declined by President Yuan Shi Kai."

If the above statement really emanated from official quarters at Peking, we can only add that we have seen nothing like it from any other source.

The Peking *Ji-pao*, a Chinese daily echoing the views and sentiments of the Yuan Administration, publishes a lengthy editorial explaining why China does not desire to become an ally of the United States. The Chinese editor apparently attaches great importance to Japan's military prowess, which he regards as superior to that of the United States, and says:

"Let us compare the Japanese Army with the Army of America. Fairness demands that we credit the Japanese with possessing an Army far more efficient than the American Army. We may concede that America has a powerful Navy, but the Monroe Doctrine forbids her to expand her Navy as rapidly as she might, while the Navy of Japan proved itself the peer of any by annihilating the Russian armada under Rozhdestvensky.

"Japan has also made signal strides in the art of manufacturing armaments. The armament factories at Tokyo and Osaka can turn out weapons of war as efficient as those made in America and Germany. Not the least important consideration on this question concerns the geographical positions of the three countries—China, Japan, and the United States. China and Japan are neighbors in the true sense of the word, while the United States is separated from China by the whole width of the Pacific. Suppose China enters into an alliance with America and provokes the ill-feeling of the Japanese. In the event of hostility with Japan, Japan's invading forces will have advanced far into the interior of China before the reenforcements from America have succeeded in landing at a Chinese port."

The editor of the Peking *Ji-pao* asserts that relations between China and America are purely commercial. And yet the Tokyo *Jiji*, perhaps the most reliable financial organ in Japan, publishes a letter from its Peking correspondent, giving a detailed statement from a "military attaché to a certain European legation" at Peking. According to the *Jiji* correspondent, the army officer has this to say:

"We must not dismiss the rumor of a Chino-American alliance so lightly. The United States is suspicious of Japan, and is anxious to secure a naval base in south China. Not long ago an American naval officer declared that the United States would be willing to pay $100,000,000 for the Chu-shan group, if China could be induced to permit America to establish there a naval base, which would in time be to the United States in the Far East what Hongkong is to Great Britain in the same region.

"More recently the Bethlehem Steel Company, presumably with the indorsement of the Washington Government, offered to China, without demanding any security, an enormous sum for the construction of a dockyard at Mawei, near Foochow. This scheme, however, can not easily be effected, because Mawei is situated in a province where China, in virtue of a treaty with Japan, has no liberty to grant a concession of this nature to any foreign Power. . . . There is no doubt that America is anxious to make China her ally in the Far East. But it is doubtful if China is ready to accept such a bold plan. And yet the power of the American dollar is a factor which neither China nor Japan can ignore, and it will not be surprizing if China will eventually enter into a defensive and offensive alliance with the United States."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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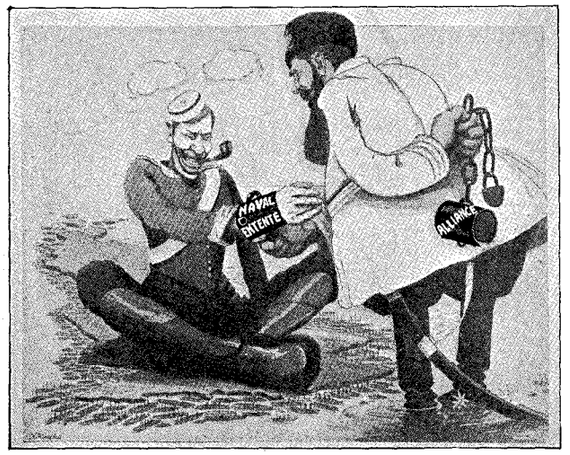
CEMENTING THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN TIE

A POWERFUL English squadron has been visiting Russia, and after anchoring at Reval and subsequently at the great sea fortress of Cronstadt, has been entertained and honored by fêtes of all kinds at the capital and flattered by complimentary speeches. These incidents, says the Paris *Figaro*, are highly significant. It is not meaningless, we



A GERMAN VIEW OF IT.

IVAN—"If you continue to be so nice to me, my dear John, I will give you the other bracelet." —© *Ulk* (Berlin).

are told, when we see the officers of the British Navy entertained by the Czar personally at Tsarskoe Selo. England and Russia are already rather loosely joined with France in the Triple Entente, but the reports of the press lead us to think that Russia is anxious to fortify her dual alliance with France by a like tie with Great Britain, with a view to expansion in Western Europe. Russia has not succeeded in the Far East, and is still staggering under the blow she received from Japan. Writing in the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, Leo Littmann discusses this scheme of expansion and reminds his readers that Austria-Hungary would stand in the way as a formidable obstacle to Russia's march on Germany. The powerful German fleet guards the North Sea, while the Mediterranean is dominated by France and England. The value of alliance with the two latter Powers is therefore evident. Mr. Littmann goes on to show how Asia is being divided up by the three Powers of the Entente, and the Berlin *Tageblatt* quotes the British Ambassador to Russia as referring particularly to the friendly arrangements between Russia and England in Persia. "This Anglo-Russian friendship," exclaimed the Ambassador, "has now taken such root that it will be able to weather all storms!" France is naturally gratified at all this. "We Frenchmen," says the *Figaro*, "have every reason in the world to rejoice over this arrangement." The Ambassador's speech was delivered at a banquet he gave to Admiral Beatty and his officers at St. Petersburg. Among the guests who applauded his sentiments were Mr. Sazonoff, Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Admiral Gvigorovitch, Minister of Marine, and Mr. Rodzianko, President of the Duma. The passage in the Ambassador's speech which especially roused the enthusiasm of his auditors ran as follows, closing with the exclamation quoted above:

"Mutual friendship, mutual sympathy, and common interests constitute the firmest bond of union between nations, and enable them to regard with equanimity and to reconcile without tension any passing differences that may arise between them. I, during the past few days, have witnessed with feelings of grateful emotion the warm—I might almost say affectionate—manner in which our squadron has been received at Reval, at Cronstadt, and in St. Petersburg, and I draw from this a happy augury for the future, as well as the conviction that all the conditions of an enduring understanding now exist.

"The two nations are getting to know and understand each other better. They are learning to appreciate and to value each other's friendship, and I am confident that this friendship has now taken such root that it will be able to weather all storms that may beat round it in the future."

The political coalition of Russia, England, and France is hailed by the Russian press as a combination devoutly to be desired. It will be remembered that the Russian Government protested when France thought of shortening the three years' service, as this would have made Paris a feebler ally. In view of combining her naval power with that of England to a mutual advantage, Russian dockyards have been very busy, and we read in the *Temps* (Paris):

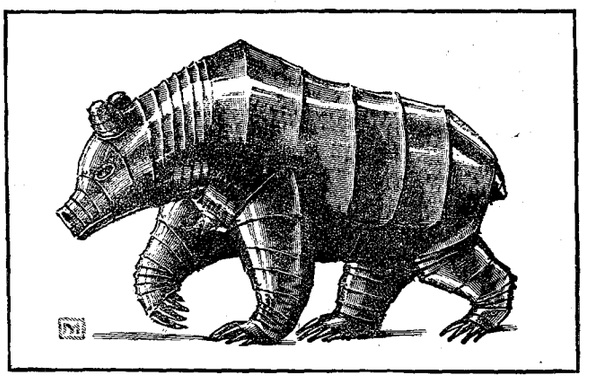
"For ten years Russia has been making a great effort in naval construction. She has come to the conclusion that if she wishes to have a voice in international questions the possession of a strong navy is absolutely necessary. To the four dreadnoughts launched in 1914, four other vessels, of a still more powerful type, four cruisers, and eight ocean-going torpedo-boats, with twelve submarines, are to be added."

The *Russkoie Slovo* (Moscow), a Liberal organ, becomes almost Anglomaniac in its tone, and says:

"In order that our juncture with the English may be close and complete, Russia itself must become a sort of England. Russia must foster in herself the English energy, English self-confidence, English persistency in gaining a proposed object."

An unnamed English ambassador to some European court writes to the *Lokal Anzeiger* (Berlin) that German chauvinism is driving the Powers to unite in self-defense. This paper, itself very chauvinistic, replies:

"We can not doubt the pacific disposition of the German Government, but we dread the turn of events which may render it obligatory to abandon this pacific disposition. Numberless journals are now disseminating the fatal doctrines of Germany's lost prestige. I am convinced that there is to be found in the German people a latent chauvinism which is more than the chauvinism of England, Russia, and France, countries at present so completely in accord on other points. German chauvinism finds its partizans in the most elevated classes of the nation.



RUSSIA PUTS ON HER SUMMER SUIT.

—*Kikeriki* (Vienna).

The nobility, the clergy, the Army, the Navy, professors of learning and students, even boys at school, all are boasting and shaking their fists at those with whom Germany has no alliance."

The Berlin *Post*, a very warlike journal, exclaims:

"If we find ourselves thwarted in our struggle to emerge and survive as a world Power, we shall be infallibly driven to draw the sword, and then, wo to the conquered!"

The British press show less excitement over the matter, the London *Times* remarking coldly:

"We do not propose to make any changes in the Anglo-Russian Convention, which has kept the peace of the Middle East in very difficult times."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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OUR INADEQUATE ARMY

THE HIGH REGARD the British entertain for us as a people evidently does not extend to our Army, to judge from an article in *The Nineteenth Century and After* (London) by Mr. Sydney Brooks. Despite the efforts of Gen. Leonard Wood, "by all odds the greatest soldier-administrator that America has produced since the Civil War," our forces are declared to be in bad condition. Mr. Brooks has lived for some time in this country as a correspondent for English newspapers and magazines, and is a sympathetic admirer of our institutions, but he thinks that in military matters we are behind the world. Our Army is never marshalled in one spot, and the great maneuvers, with their "mimic warfare," are never made, as in Germany, England, and France, a feature of our military training. Scattered over some fifty posts in widely separated points of the Union, the American soldiers spend most of their time in keeping up the great parks which surround their barracks. Then the United States forces are numerically inadequate, altho the personnel of the various regiments is excellent. Such an army is incompetent to deal with the exigencies of the hour or of the near future, such as Mr. Brooks says:

"The Mexican situation confronts, or must soon confront, the United States with a military problem of a more formidable character than any it has been called upon to face since the Civil War. One can not foresee precisely how or when intervention on a big scale will take place. One can only be sure that in spite of all attempts at mediation, of President Wilson's sincere but awkward efforts to save the Mexicans from themselves, and of a general distaste among the American people for the undertaking that lies ahead of them, intervention in the long run will prove the sole alternative to an indefinite state of anarchy. And tho the actual amount of fighting to be done may not be very serious, still to invade, occupy, and hold down a country of fifteen million people and some seven hundred and fifty thousand square miles is not a small enterprise for any army. Even if things take the happiest possible turn—and they have a knack of being kindly when Americans go to war—even if diplomacy does not run ahead of military preparations; even if the invasion of Mexico can be successfully represented as a war of liberation rather than of aggression, and the Mexicans can be kept divided among themselves and large numbers of them induced to remain neutral or actively side with the invaders from the north, not less than a quarter of a million of men will probably be needed to seize the four or five widely separated strategical points, to overcome whatever armed resistance may be offered, to put down brigandage, to guard the lines, and to enforce conditions of order and security."

Mr. Brooks proceeds to describe the numerical strength of the Army and its efficiency as a tactical unit as follows:

"The United States Army is distributed among some fifty posts in twenty-four States and Territories. Thirty-one of these posts have a capacity for less than a regiment each; only six have a capacity for more than a regiment; and only one has a capacity for a brigade. The average strength of each post is nine companies—the American company at full war strength contains 150 men, and in peace only 65 men—and the average number of men at each post is therefore a little over 600. The largest detachment at any one place is less than 2,500 men. It scarcely needs the emphatic and reiterated condemnation of this piecemeal division and subdivision of the Army by successive Chiefs of the Staff to convince one of its incompatibility with even the elements of sound military training.

"'The American Army' [said the late Secretary of War] 'has no tactical organization at all. Its men have no opportunity to learn the war game as a matter of team play between the different arms. Its infantry, cavalry, and artillery have no opportunity to work in the harmonious unison which modern war requires. Its higher officers receive no training in the handling of large forces of troops. The time and energy of both men and officers are largely wasted on non-military matters of administrative detail involved in the up-keep of so many expensive posts. Soldiers spend their time in watching property, officers in keeping accounts, instead of learning the art of war. And as a result we have produced a scattered police force, instead of a highly trained body of regulars which should be the striking arm of the Republic in case of need.' Even company drill, owing to the diversion of nearly half of the men to non-military duties, is difficult; while the opportunities for the instruction of battalions are meager, of regiments exceedingly indifferent, of brigades all but, and of divisions absolutely, non-existent."

In contrast to this the United States, we are assured, will need at least 120,000 men for the first movements in a war, and Mr. Brooks proceeds:

"I need hardly say that the regular Army is not prepared, and was never intended to be prepared, for warfare on this scale. Its actual strength at this moment is just under 80,000 men, of whom only about 54,000 are serving in the United States, the rest being engaged in the outlying American possessions, where few of them could be spared. Of these 54,000, about 14,000 belong to the coast and garrison artillery, and are not instantly available for foreign service. It seems doubtful, therefore, whether the United States could place as many as 45,000 regulars in the field within six weeks of the outbreak of war. The remainder of the army of invasion would have to be raised from the State militia, who number on paper about 120,000, but whose organization and equipment are defective and whose military efficiency is a somewhat doubtful quantity—they are probably rather below than above the standard of our own Territorials—and from volunteers who would of course be abundantly forthcoming, but who would need time to learn their business."

The American public take little interest in the Army, declares this writer, and the sight of such uniformed citizens as appear on the streets in every large town in Europe is not familiar to the eyes of many Americans. On this point we read:

"It gives me almost a shock to reflect that during some years of residence in the United States I have hardly ever set eyes on an American regular. Many millions of Americans, after a lifetime in the country, could probably say the same. On that vast continent the national Army, only 25,000 strong before the war with Spain, and even now some 20 per cent. below its legal maximum of 100,000, is swallowed up, lost sight of, and forgotten. Nor is it merely its smallness that makes it inconspicuous. It is distributed on a system that removes it far from the main avenues of trade and travel. The average citizen, the average visitor, has hardly a chance of coming in contact with it, scattered as it is in some fifty posts over twenty-four different States and Territories. How so extraordinary a grouping came into existence is easily explained. After the Civil War the American people saw no need for a standing army. Secure in their own invulnerability and innocent of all aggressive designs, they retained a few regiments at various points in the great territory west of the Mississippi to watch over the Indians, insure the safe conduct of mails and passengers, and maintain order in the frontier districts. The frontier since then has been pushed to the Pacific, the Indian troubles have disappeared, and all strategical justification for the retention of these petty isolated outposts has vanished. Nevertheless they have been kept in being and in use by the power of local pressure and vested interests."

But of the personnel of the Army we are given the following fair account:

"The personnel of the American Army is excellent. West Point continues to turn out soldier-graduates who are technically qualified for all branches of the service, who are keen and thoroughly equipped officers, with alert, working minds, seasoned physique, and the foundations of a strong and manly character. A cadet who has survived its four years' course of microscopic and unrelaxing discipline, during which the maximum of mental and physical pressure and of moral influence has been applied to the task of grounding him in his profession, emerges from the ordeal a more finished, all-round, and scientific product than, I should judge, any military academy in the world can display. That in many cases the removal of the pressure and the unnatural conditions of life at the army posts induce a deterioration is only what one would expect; but, taken as a whole, the officers of the American Army are a corps of whom any country would be proud and who only need the chance that a common-sense organization would give them to show their worth. I cordially subscribe to the dictum of the Washington correspondent of *The Times* that 'much that is cleanest and best in American life is to be found scattered through the army posts of the country.'"

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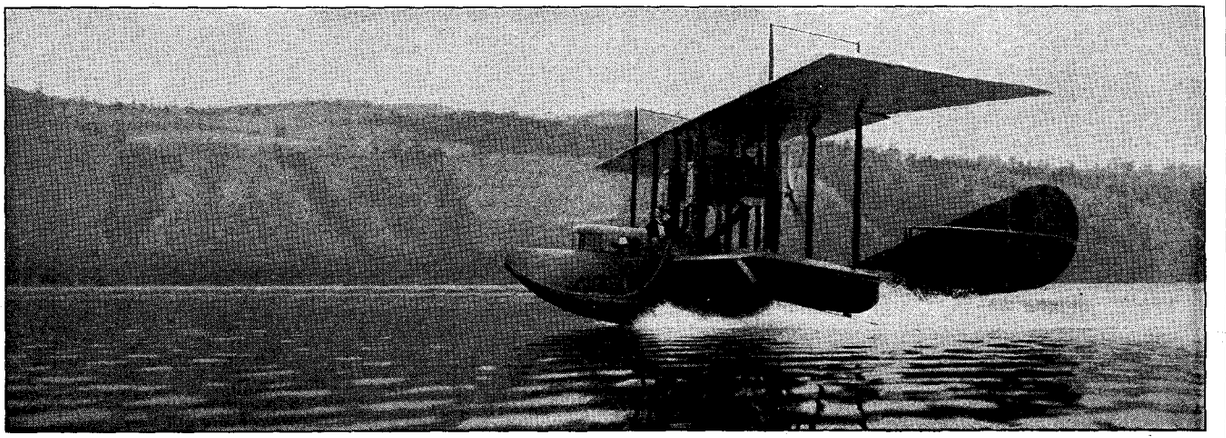
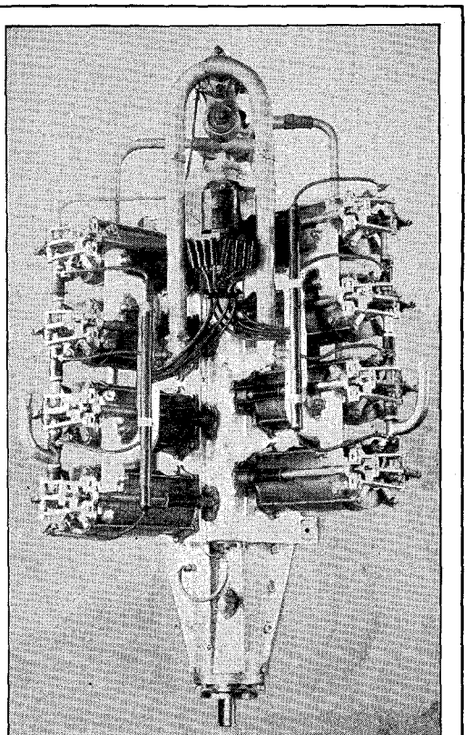


CAN SHE CROSS THE ATLANTIC?—THE "AMERICA" GLIDING OVER LAKE KEUKA.

AIR EXPERTS ON THE CHANCES OF FLYING THE ATLANTIC

A THRILL of the endless fame that may be the reward of Lieut. John Cyril Porte, R.N., and his pilot, George Hallett, if they succeed in crossing the Atlantic in Rodman Wanamaker's hydroaeroplane, *America*, may be felt in the words of certain confident experts interviewed by the New York *Sun*. But at the same time the perils involved in the daring flight are ominously brought to mind by the statements of others, who have their doubts or flatly predict failure. But many, if not all, these authorities believe firmly that the transatlantic trip by air is a possibility of no distant date. Their questioning of the success of the *America*, which is the product of the building skill of Glenn H. Curtiss, is based largely on what resistance the air-boat can offer to the uncertainties of weather conditions at sea and on the ability of Lieutenant Porte as a navigator as well as an aviator.



ONE OF THE ENGINES OF THE "AMERICA."

The voyage, press reports say, is to be made from Newfoundland eastward, with the Azores as the first landfall, and thence continuing to England. In the view of Glenn H. Curtiss, as reported in *The Sun*, "once started, the flight should be successful unless some unforeseen emergency arises." All that can prevent a proper start, we are told, "will be the inability of the *America* to lift the full load," but Mr. Curtiss is positive in declaring that "she will lift her load." Among other authorities who give *The Sun* their opinion of the outcome of Lieutenant Porte's venture is Admiral Robert E. Peary, discoverer of the North Pole, who believes that if the *America* is a "fit" machine, the attempt will go through prosperously, altho he sees in "adverse weather" a serious menace. Admiral Peary believes, however, that "the crossing of the Atlantic aerially with speed, safety, and certainty is only a matter of a short time," and his remark is seconded by Alan R. Hawley, President of the Aero Club, who says:

"The *America* will make the transatlantic flight. If it is not made with the present experimental machine, then with the No. 2, which will be built with the improvements suggested by the construction of the present machine, and so on to the third, by which time the developments will be such as to put all those who have doubted the possibilities of the flight in the 'I told you so' class. They will then be the most ardent supporters and will have forgotten that they tried to discourage those who worked to make this flight possible."

"Barring such an accident as might happen to any bit of machinery any time, anywhere," declares F. Creagh-Osborne, Superintendent of Compasses of the British Admiralty, Lieutenant Porte "will succeed if any one can," because "he is a navigator and an aviator," and "a sterling character." A verdict equally favorable is pronounced by Capt. W. C. Irving Chamber, U. S. N., who sets down his reasons at length:

"First, I think the Atlantic flight is likely to be successful because I have confidence in the ability of Lieutenant Porte. Success depends upon the following conditions: The builder's skill in producing a machine capable of performing the specific work, *i.e.*, of rising from comparatively smooth water with the necessary load, of flying at the designed speed, and of maintaining that speed for the required length of time. I have confidence in the skill of Mr. Curtiss to satisfy the conditions, and, from observation of the *America* at Hammondsport, it is my belief that they will all be met satisfactorily.

"Secondly, the weather conditions, including the force and direction of wind. In this the chances are in favor of Lieutenant

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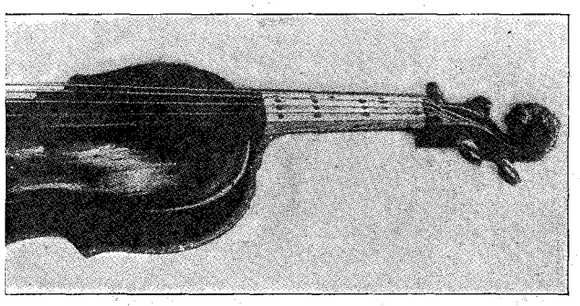
Porte, as any navy man of experience with the weather charts and the daily weather reports before him ought to be able to seize the proper time for a start. . . . . .

"Thirdly, ability to navigate and to shape the proper course. In this Lieutenant Porte has the advantage over the average aviator, and I assume of course that he will not start unprovided with the instruments necessary to do this, both in daytime and at night."



THE VIOLIN KEYBOARD.

The beginner "has only to place his fingers on these marks to produce the desired note correctly."

On the other hand, President MacMechen, of the Aeronautical Society, is outspoken with a contrary opinion, saying that "the problems of navigation will be the thing most likely to defeat the project." Similarly thinks Lincoln Beachey, who offers an aviator's reasoning in these words:

"While I do not undervalue Lieutenant Porte's ability as an aviator, I am convinced that no one man can perform this feat. It is one thing to drive a machine for ten hours, fifteen hours, over a stated course over the land. It is an entirely different thing to drive this machine over water, over the boundless ocean, for that length of time.

"In the first instance, the aviator is always in sight of good old mother earth. In the other, when a man is faced with the endless expanse of water, out of sight of land, the loneliness, the sense of helplessness, will be awful. The very enormity of nature will be overwhelming. And most important of all is the necessity of the pilot possessing an intimate knowledge of navigation.

"I believe that the mental tension will be more wearing than the physical tax of handling the wheel. I do not believe that any man in the world can, without training, stand the terrible strain. To be sure Lieutenant Porte will have with him a capable mechanician, but he should have another seasoned aviator, one who has stood the gaff and who should alternate with him in four- or five-hour tricks at the wheel.

"Regarding the machine, I believe that speed has been sacrificed too much to sustaining power. The machine that successfully flies across the Atlantic will, I believe, be one that will travel like a blue streak, that will not falter.

"One does not have to confine himself to matters of the air to form a conclusion regarding durability. Take automobiles instead. For two years our leading automobile builders have failed to produce a car for the Indianapolis 500-mile race capable of going the entire distance in close competition with foreigners. The home product gives evidence of speed and durability for a while, but a stop at the pits, for even a light repair, is always sooner or later necessary. And a stop at the pits in a motor-race is vastly different from a drop into the ocean a thousand miles from land. There are no 'pits' in mid-Atlantic."

Various other forecasts of failure are drawn either from the belief that the transatlantic crossing by air-ship is not yet feasible or that Lieutenant Porte has not an efficient machine, while several experts say he will "get across," if luck favors him. Replying to these criticisms, in the course of an article in the New York *World*, Lieutenant Porte says:

"I have been reading with interest the various expressions of opinion as to the chances of success of the transatlantic flight, published by several of the American papers. I have not the slightest intention of getting into a controversy with any one, no matter how curiously the facts may be misstated, as they have been by some persons who evidently know nothing about navigational problems and little more about aviation.

"It is very pleasing to note that the opinions of those who know most about navigation are that the flight has excellent chances of success. I am not in the slightest degree discouraged by those who think I have no chances of finding the Azores or crossing the Atlantic at all. They are welcome to their opinions. Accomplishment or failure will tell the story better than it can be told now. As I have said before, when these construction problems are out of the way I shall tell something of the navigational side of the flight, which some of our skeptical friends think is insurmountable, mainly because they have not informed themselves as to what has been accomplished in the last few months of preparation to meet that very issue."

A KEYBOARD FOR THE VIOLIN

ONE OF THE ADVANTAGES of the violin is that the player is responsible for the pitch of his notes, as well as for their intensity and duration. On a keyboard instrument, the pitch is ready-made; it depends, not on anything done by the player, but upon what the tuner did at his last visit, together with the accidents of temperature and moisture in the intervening days or months. It is no credit to the pianist to say that he plays in tune, because he can not help doing so if the tuner did his work properly. But to say that a violinist plays out of tune is to say that he is unskilful to the last degree, because the pitch of his notes depends on his own fingering. Beginners on the violin find it difficult to acquire the necessary facility, and a Swiss violin-teacher has just devised a method of giving the learner the sureness of tone that a young pianist has at the outset, without making him permanently dependent, for the pitch of his tones, on a piece of mechanism. Says Dr. A. Gradenwitz in *Cosmos* (Paris, June 4):

"A distinguished violinist-composer, Frank Choisy, founder of the popular schools of music at Geneva, has made an attempt to give learners on the violin and violoncello a simple mechanical device to guide their early exercises and give them that precision of tone that is almost always absent in beginners.

"The 'joujuste' [French *jouer*, play, and *juste*, correct] is a simple sheet of paper with marks indicating the exact points on the strings corresponding to the different notes. The scholar, as may be seen, has only to place his fingers on these marks to produce the desired note correctly, which would be impossible for him, in the beginning, without the device. All uncertainty soon disappears, and the fingers assume a habit of correctness that greatly facilitates learning.

LEARNING TO PLAY BY THE "JOUJUSTE."

"All uncertainty soon disappears, and the fingers assume a habit of correctness that greatly facilitates learning."

"The pupil may also learn by practise the exact place of the

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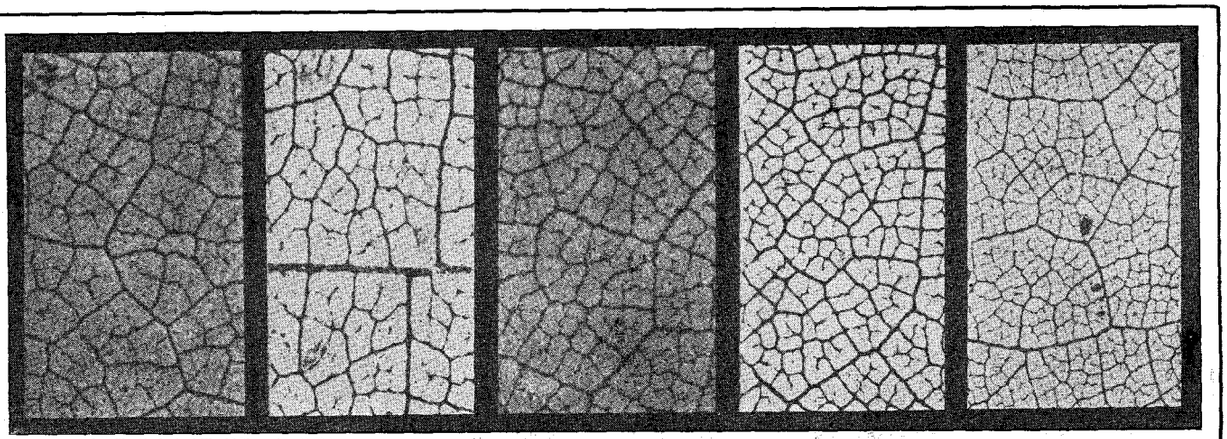

By courtesy of "The Technical World Magazine," Chicago.

FIVE YEARS. NINE YEARS. TWENTY YEARS. THIRTY YEARS. FIFTY YEARS.

TO TELL THE AGE OF A PLANT BY THE LEAF-MARKINGS.

"As the plant becomes older the multiple cells which carry the nourishment in the leaf become smaller and increase in number."

notes without instruction from any one. This right-hand practise should preferably be carried out, in the early days, without using the bow. The pupil places his violin against his shoulder, in the usual position, or under his right arm, following with his eye the movement of his fingers over the 'joujuste.' He names the notes, holding his fingers, as far as possible, in the form of a hammer."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POWDERED COAL FOR FUEL

THAT A SAVING of 50 to 60 per cent. over other fuels may be effected by using powdered coal in industrial furnaces is asserted in *The American Machinist* (New York, June 18) by E. A. Suverkrop. He bases this statement on statistics furnished by the American Locomotive Company, at whose Schenectady works a coal-milling and distributing plant capable of handling five tons an hour is in successful operation. The use of powdered coal as fuel, Mr. Suverkrop notes at the outset, has been known for sixty years, but in the early days little success was met in handling it, and large sums of money were spent in research work. The principal cause of failure was the use of high pressures, which produced a sand-blasting effect, cutting the furnace linings so badly that their life was only three weeks. But early difficulties have been overcome:

"The first really successful system of burning powdered coal in metallurgical furnaces was perfected in the plant of the American Iron and Steel Company. They mastered the basic principles and evolved a device to control the fuel. This was more than ten years ago, and they now have about eighty furnaces in one of their plants. . . . . .

"The cost of fuels is dependent upon a number of factors, such as location and quantities used. The work to be done must also be taken into consideration, and no one fuel will be found the best under all circumstances. However, where the consumption is great enough to warrant the installation of an equipment for handling, milling, distributing, and burning, pulverized coal will effect great savings.

"To give the best results, powdered coal must be dry, that is to say, it must not contain over ½ per cent. of moisture. Dry coal also requires less power to pulverize it.

"It must be finely divided: from 93 to 95 per cent. should pass a 100-mesh sieve, or 80 to 85 per cent. a 200-mesh sieve.

"When in this state in a proper burning apparatus, each particle is surrounded by the necessary amount of air for combustion, and the entire energy of the fuel is liberated at once. The volatile gases ignite and the fixt carbon is consumed instantly when the fuel enters the combustion chamber.

"The flame from powdered coal resembles that obtained with either oil or gas, and it can be regulated by increasing or decreasing the air or fuel supplies by opening or closing the valves governing them. The fire is under absolute control . . . and the entire inflammable portion of the coal is converted into heat."

The present plant at Schenectady replaced one for the use of fuel-oil about two years ago.

"The fires are usually started with oily waste or wood in front of the burner, much in the same way that oil or gas fires are kindled. . . . The cost of installation is less than that for producer-gas. High temperature can be obtained without regeneration, and the loss in gasifying is eliminated."

The writer gives the number of British thermal units yielded by an expenditure of one cent with powdered coal as 114,036 as compared with 27,282 for fuel-oil and 91,228 for producer-gas. At the Schenectady plant the cost of operation is said to be only 48 per cent. of that with oil—a saving of more than one-half.

HOW LEAVES GROW OLD.—How the age of a tree may be told by examining its leaves is explained by Felix J. Koch in *The Technical World Magazine* (Chicago, July). The newest leaf of an old tree, says Mr. Koch, is not really new at all. It is as old in its way as the tree itself. He goes on:

"Prof. H. M. Benedict, of the University of Cincinnati, has, following the belief of nurserymen, finally proved it beyond dispute, and he can tell the grower of fruit-trees whether a branch is a cutting or a seedling, whether it is really young or old. No more will the fruit-grower purchase cuttings when he desires seedlings if he is the possessor of a magnifying-glass. The secret of the difference is disclosed by the venation of the leaf, which becomes closer as the plant grows older. The discoveries of Dr. Benedict are being applied at the New York State Agricultural Station at Geneva. 'Practical fruit-growers have for some time insisted that cuttings do show relation to the age of the parent tree. They observed this in the bearing qualities of the tree. But botany has always said this was impossible. Now we are able to prove that the practical nurserymen are in the right! The principle involved is that of senility, or the gradual loss of power, even when all external things are favorable. Senility applies to youth as well as age, in this connection,' said Benedict; 'in fact, it is most marked in the earliest stages of some animal forms, especially human beings. In plant life the embryonic tissue, whereby the plant grows, partakes of the age of the plant itself. This is the point which contradicts formerly accepted botanical principles. In other words, the new twig, which presents itself on the older branch in the springtime, is not a new growth, as has been thought; it is as old as the tree from which it springs.' As the plant grows older the multiple cells which carry the nourishment in the leaf become smaller in size and greater in number. It was by noting marked differences here and establishing a more or less uniform scale that the botanist was able to establish this new principle."

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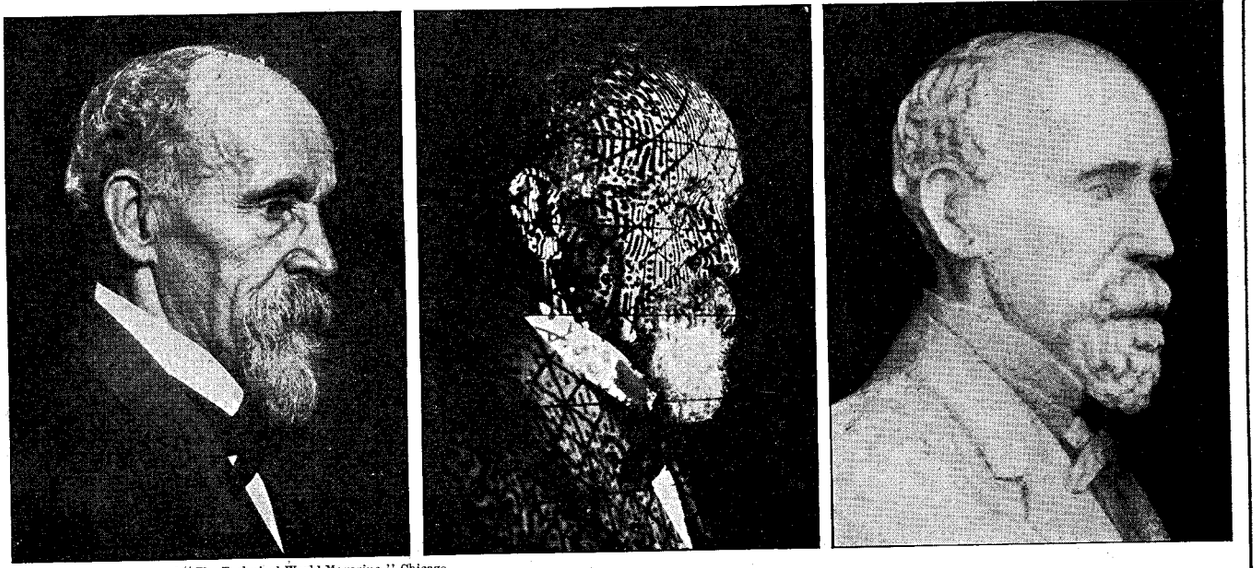

Illustrations by courtesy of "The Technical World Magazine," Chicago.

ORDINARY PHOTOGRAPH OF DR. BRASHEAR. RECORD PHOTOGRAPH FOR THE SCULPTOR. BUST MADE BY THE NEW PROCESS.

SCULPTURE BY PHOTOGRAPH.

PHOTO-SCULPTURE

MANY A SCULPTOR has used photographs to help him in his work, but an improved method of employing this aid, devised by Prof. J. H. Smith, of Pittsburg University, has just been described by Carolyn Wilson Summers in *The Technical World Magazine* (Chicago, July). The sculptor of the future, says Miss Summers, may be thousands of miles away from his sitter when he starts to work on the production of a bust from life. The camera will save the sitter from the tiresome task of maintaining a position that the artist may work from, and the sculptor may work at any time, whether the subject has made his appointment or not. We read:

"The subject is quickly photographed from different angles by the 'sterometricon,' as the inventor, Prof. J. Hammond Smith, of the University of Pittsburg, has named his apparatus. The exact form of any object can be recorded for all time without touching the object itself, and these record pictures may be sent to the artist, making possible a better result than ever could be done with the present method.

"The sitter is seated in an armchair on a rotating central stand and a screen image projected upon him from one of the cameras by means of a strong light. 'Record photographs' of the object, with the screen images upon it, are taken by another camera.

"The name 'record photograph' is given because these photographs embody an accurate record of the form of the object photographed. These records can be used at once, or laid away for future use, as they last indefinitely and can be used again and again. The size of the production may be varied in any ratio by simply varying the distance of the camera projectors from the central stand in a radial direction; the nearer the stand, the smaller the reproduction, and vice versa.

"After the records are made, the carving of the statue is a very simple process, and it is remarkably accurate. Every pose and expression, every line of the profile, even every hair, is produced exactly as in life.

"An unusual effect can be produced by this method, which consists of the combination of the statue likeness with the photographic likeness by an illuminated effect that is, at first, very startling, as it seems to the beholder that the actual living person has suddenly appeared. This amazing apparition is produced by projecting colored photographs, taken by the record-photographic machine, on the bust of the model. When focused correctly, so that the features exactly correspond in both projected photograph and stone statue, the effect is startling, and to all appearances the flesh and blood model appears before you. It is just as if the statue had suddenly come to life. The idea is most ingenious and the practical usefulness of this invention is varied and far-reaching; besides the productions from living models, with the marvelous illuminating effects, copies of works of art can be made so that they can be reproduced in case of loss or destruction, copies of architectural carvings or ornaments, which can, of course, be photographed anywhere. It can be used also in the mechanic arts, modifying and altering, when desired; and in the application of the illuminated effects there are wonderful possibilities in the way of scenic effects, stage illumination and decoration, show-window advertising; besides yet-unthought-of applications."

SUBSTITUTES FOR GASOLINE

CHEMISTS AND TECHNOLOGISTS have been trying for some time to find a liquid fuel that is both cheaper than gasoline and as available for use in motors. At the present time we are informed by A. F. Sinclair, writing in the Glasgow *Herald*, as quoted in *Railway and Locomotive Engineering* (New York, June), various schools of investigation and experiment advise the use of one or other substitute, each one advocating its own pet hydrocarbon. Benzol, alcohol, and paraffin are the liquids mainly advocated, but only by alcohol is it held that gasoline must ultimately be beaten. The others must be regarded as palliatives, not as a main supply. We read:

"Investigation is in progress in Britain with respect to alcohol, and the French Government has offered valuable prizes for the discovery of a successful paraffin carbureter. Such a bit of mechanism can scarcely be characterized as a carbureter in the accepted sense of the word. As generally understood, a carbureter is a device which regulates the proportions of gasoline spray and air drawn into the engine cylinder by the suction stroke of the piston. In the case of the Bellem and Bregeras machine the paraffin or other heavy mineral distillate is pumped into the combustion chamber and the suction stroke draws in a predetermined quantity of pure air.

"One of the strongest reasons why there is distrust regarding the use of alcohol as fuel is the fact that in both France and Germany—where agrarian interests are very powerful—attempts to employ alcohol as fuel have been unsuccessful. Potatoes in Germany and beet in France are largely employed for alcohol production, and in Berlin coercion of a kind was used to compel the employment of alcohol as fuel in taxicab engines, yet it failed, and mineral spirit reigns supreme there as elsewhere. Dr. Ormandy, the high priest of the alcohol cult, endeavors to explain away the unfortunate argument involved in that failure, but it can not be said that his arguments are as powerful as usual. Alcohol is not used as fuel, simply because it is dearer and more troublesome than gasoline even at its present price."

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COTTONSEED AS A FOOD

IT HAS generally been held that cottonseed is injurious as a food for human beings, and this belief has put a stop to more than one attempt to utilize meal or flour, made from these seeds, in man's dietary. Elaborate experiments made at the Texas Agricultural Station, and described in its *Bulletin* No. 163, indicate that the seeds are "poisonous" only in the same sense as beans or potatoes; that is, that they may be injurious if eaten in enormous quantities. The author of the bulletin, Mr. J. B. Rather, assistant chemist at the station, advises the use of the cottonseed-meal mixed with corn-meal or wheat flour, and believes that when eaten thus it is a valuable food. He writes:

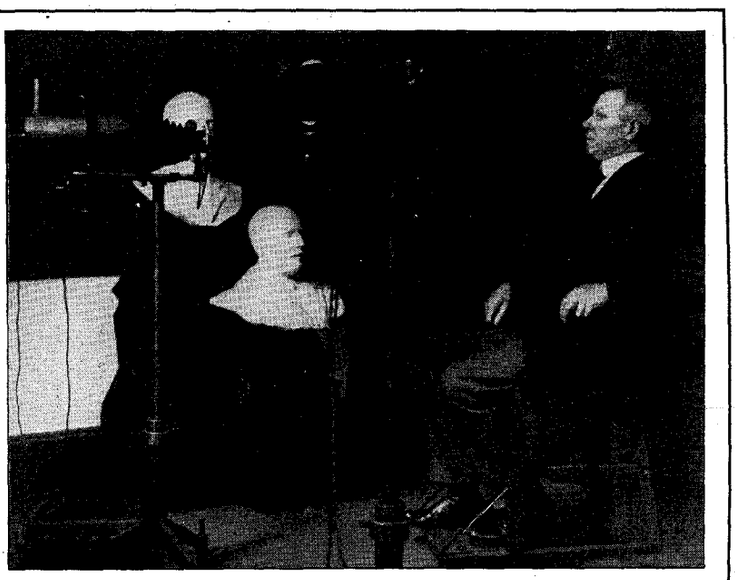
"The use of pure cottonseed-meal for bread-making does not appear to be desirable. It would be difficult, or impossible, to secure a palatable food without dilution of some sort, and there would be danger of overeating. In our work we found that a bread made from two parts corn-meal and one part cottonseed-meal was much less palatable than one from four parts corn-meal and one part cottonseed-meal. . .

"Cottonseed-meal and flour contain twice as much digestible protein as beef flank, three times as much as eggs, and twice as much as mutton. Since cottonseed-meal should be eaten mixed with wheat-flour or corn-meal, the above comparison might be misleading. The comparison can be made on the foods as eaten. The water content of the cottonseed bakery products varies from 6 per cent. (gingersnaps) to 50 per cent. (cottonseed-meal corn bread). The digestible protein of the cottonseed-meal wheat bread has a minimum of 8.80 per cent. and a maximum of 16.52 per cent. Then the digestible protein of cottonseed-meal wheat bread varies from one-third less to one-third more than that of eggs, and from half as much to as much as beef loin, according to the amount of water in the bread. So far as digestible protein is concerned, cottonseed-meal bread averages equally as valuable as eggs, pound for pound. . . . Cottonseed-meal and flour are as rich in fat and fat-forming nutrients as beef loin and mutton, much richer than eggs, and nearly as rich as beef flank. Cottonseed-meal breads vary from an equal amount of these substances to twice as much as those in beef loin, depending on the water content of the bread. Cottonseed-meal contains no starch. . . . . .

"Fats have approximately twice as much fuel value as protein. Cottonseed-meal flour has twice the fuel value of eggs, one-half more than that of beef loin and mutton. Cottonseed breads vary from a little more than the same fuel value to more than twice the fuel value of eggs. It will be noted that the fuel value of wheat bread and that of mutton is nearly the same, but the fact should be emphasized that foods are richest in two different nutrients, and that the carbohydrates and fats are not substitutes for protein in the body. It should always be borne in mind that cottonseed-meal is a meat substitute and not a flour substitute."

The writer warns the intending user of cottonseed that it is unpalatable and heavy alone, so that the proportion of other flour should be large. He recommends not more than one part to four of corn or wheat. The advantage of the meal will be found both in its cheapness and in its ability to serve as a meat substitute. A pound of digestible protein in this form costs only five cents, while in the form of steak it costs 73 cents, and of eggs $1.06. We read again:

"It is not impossible that a large number of people will be driven by economic reasons to search for meat substitutes. In such an emergency, cottonseed-meal would deserve serious consideration. The available supply is enormous and is increasing yearly. It is cheaper than all but a very few of the staple foodstuffs, and is enormously cheaper than meats. In proportion to its food value, it is the cheapest foodstuff known to the writer. We are not advising the use of cottonseed-meal as a complete substitute for meat; our knowledge of the toxic effect of cottonseed-meal on pigs should make us cautious in using large amounts in the diet. About five ounces of cottonseed-meal would have to be fed daily to take the place of meat completely. Whether this amount can be safely used, experience alone can tell. We have already shown, however, that the needs for protein of the subjects used in our experiments were met with a little less than two ounces of cottonseed-meal daily, when about one-half gallon of milk was fed, together with an amount of corn-meal necessary to make palatable bread."



MAKING A BUST BY PHOTOGRAPHY.

A screen is projected on the sitter's head when the picture is taken, the photograph serving as an adequate model for the sculptor, who has never seen his subject

The following suggestions are made to those who desire to use cottonseed-meal as a food:

"The flour should be a bright yellow in color, free from any trace of rancidity, and of a sweet odor. Cottonseed-meal is equally as valuable as cottonseed-flour, if it is finely ground and sifted free from hulls and lint. Old meal, damaged meal, or dark meal should not be used.

"A proportion of four parts corn-meal or wheat flour to one part cottonseed-meal has been found to give satisfactory results. A larger proportion of cottonseed-meal should be avoided. The meal should be eaten as a substitute for meat and not in addition to it, unless it is known that the regular diet is deficient in protein. A diet too rich in any nutrient may easily cause trouble. We do not recommend the continued use of cottonseed-meal in large amounts."

As regards the reported toxic effect of the meal in large quantities, the writer reports that he used the meal at his own house for ten days to the complete exclusion of meat, without observing any injurious effects, and he believes that under the conditions prescribed above its use is without danger. As regards the agreement of cottonseed-meal with individuals, he quotes as follows from Dr. Atwater's remarks concerning food in general:

"Different persons are differently constituted with respect to the chemical changes which their food undergoes in digestion and the effect produced, so that it may literally be true that one man's meat is another man's poison. Milk is for most people a very wholesome, digestible, and nutritious food, but there are persons who are made ill by drinking it, and they should avoid milk. The writer knows a boy who is made seriously ill by eating eggs. A small piece of sweet cake in which eggs have been used will cause him serious trouble.

"The sickness is nature's evidence that eggs are for him an unfit article of food. Some persons have to avoid strawberries. Indeed, cases in which the most wholesome kinds of foods are hurtful to individual persons are, unfortunately, numerous. Every man must learn from his own experience what food agrees with him and what does not."

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LETTERS AND ART

PAGEANTRY IN ST. LOUIS AND ELSEWHERE

THE FEVER FOR PAGEANTRY which swept over England a few years ago seems to have reached us with some of its foreign virulence. Oxford, Warwick, York, St. Albans, Winchester had their shows on a scale that we have scarcely matched until the recent St. Louis Pageant and Masque was enacted in May and June. With 7,500 performers on the stage and 150,000 spectators at one time, there was spectacle enough to satisfy the most grandiose imaginations. Many parts of the country, south, west, and east, have celebrated their local events in scenic display. To mention only a few of the most recent, there was the "Pageant of the Prairies," written and enacted mainly by the students of the University of North Dakota; there was also a minor "Pageant of the Melting Pot," where Irish, Bohemians, Croatians, Poles, Ruthenians, Jews, and Italians of New York exhibited their native songs, dances, and costumes. It would be a pleasure to describe and picture them all, but lack of space forbids. The greatest one, and the one that has been treated at most length by the magazines, is the St. Louis pageant, which was an effort "to arouse a city of 800,000 people to a sense of its solidarity, to a sense of the possibility of infinite achievement by a community under the spell of a unifying idealism." Speaking thus of its purpose, *The Survey* (New York) pays tribute to the success of the enterprise. "They proved that though a democracy may never have been tried, it is not an academic abstraction but a workable hypothesis, and they proved it through the age-long appeal to art." All this vast artistic effort "came from the enthusiasm of one person, Mrs. Charlotte Rumbold," says Prof. George P. Baker, of Harvard, who in *The World's Work* (August) gives this account:

PAGEANT BY STUDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH DAKOTA.
La Salle presenting his plan for the confederation of the warring Indian tribes.

"Believing strongly that St. Louis should have a pageant, undaunted by lack of understanding or indifference at the outset, she gradually won to her cause a group of representative citizens who became devoted and competent workers on the various committees which any pageant necessitates. To write and direct the Pageant and Masque, these organizers summoned Mr. Thomas Wood Stevens, who wrote and staged the Pageant; Mr. Percy MacKaye, who wrote the Masque; Mr. Joseph Lindon Smith, who was stage director of the Masque; and Mr. Frederick S. Converse, who wrote the music for the Masque. With so many committees and so many directors and authors involved, one had a right to expect some confusion, but the opening performance went with a smoothness which testified to extraordinary cooperation on the part of all concerned. . . . . .

"On the opening night, the crowd began to gather early for the performance announced for 6:30. This was necessary, for half of the forty-five thousand seats were free to those who came first. Quite properly, only on this condition would the city permit the sale of seats in this public pleasure-ground. Clear across the front of several hundred feet stretched two rows of boxes. These were about thirty-five feet back from the lagoon. Behind these, far, far up the hill to the Museum, ran the rows of seats, none higher in price than $1.50, and many of them to be had for 25 cents. The policing had been so admirably arranged that the foot-passengers scarcely once crossed the path of the automobiles, and night after night these vast crowds dispersed with far less crowding and discomfort than one constantly experiences in our theaters. The ushering was in the hands of the Boy Scouts, who managed the overconfident, the misinformed, and any excited late-comers with a firmness, sureness, and tact that must have converted any doubting Thomas as to the Boy Scout movement. Taking one's seat, one faced a stage some three hundred feet long by about a hundred deep, built out a little over the lagoon on the farther side. On three sides, walls of wood, perhaps sixty feet high, shut in the stage. These were masked with canvas, painted to represent the crumbling walls of Aztec temples. At center stage, and elsewhere at right and back of stage, were huge mounds with steps leading to their tops. Across the center ran similar maskings to shut off the space where orchestra and chorus were concealed, the former of about three hundred voices, the latter of a hundred instruments. From the center and around the ends of this masking were entrances, as well as at upper stage left and at lower stage right. Each wall ended in a tower at the front of the stage. From these the spot-lights were directed upon the stage, and from them the directors of the performances, with their aids, guided the action. Scattered about the stage stood curiously shaped flat scenes painted to suggest shrubbery and trees. In the Pageant, from time to time, these were opened out into the huts of the early settlers, stockades, defenses, etc. Huge spot-lights on the Museum's roof played upon the stage."

The interest grew from the first night. Fifty thousand came then and nearly three times that number later:

"Promptly at half-past six on the first night an Indian high priest with two acolytes came up over the great mound near the center of the stage, and the Pageant began—in full daylight. In brief episodes, now of verse, now of prose, now of pantomime, the older Indian civilization gave way to the newer; De Soto and his followers came and passed on their way exploring; Marquette and Joliet paddled in canoes round the curve of the lagoon at the left. After they had passed, La Salle and his mixed party of French and Indians returned, this time in canoes. Quickly the voyagers rebelled against going into the unknown, and as quickly La Salle quelled their rebellion. As La Salle cried, 'Forward!' the voyagers, taking up their packs again,

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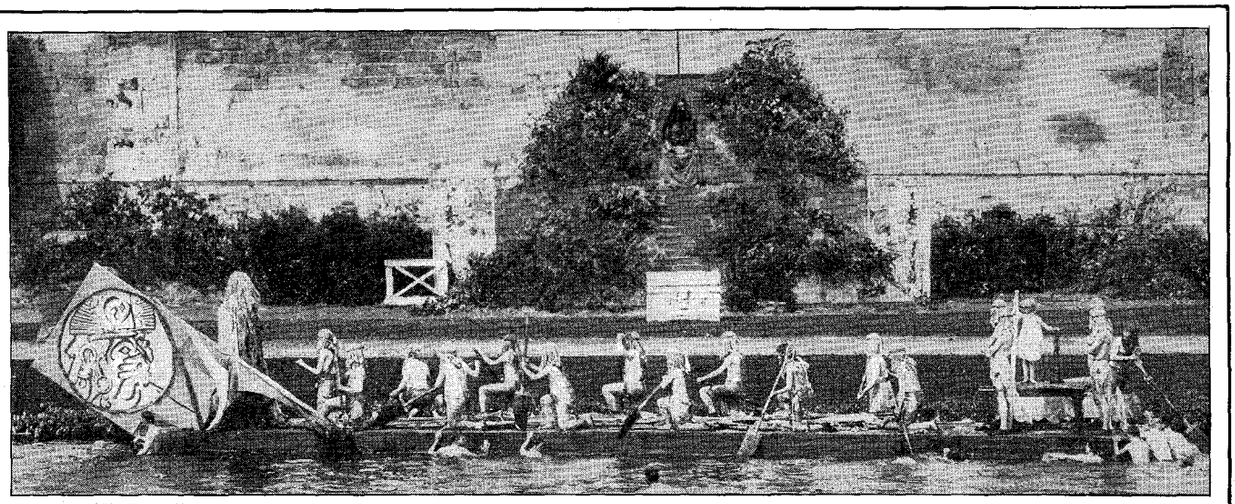

Courtesy of "The Survey."

MISSISSIPPI'S CANOE BEFORE CAHOKIA, FATHER OF THE MOUND-BUILDERS.

Mississippi stands at the prow guiding the bark of the child, Little St. Louis—River spirits assist its progress.

returned to their canoes and paddled slowly out of sight at the right of the stage. Then an Indian prophet chronicled the passing of the Indian before the coming of the white man, an interlude before the Second Movement. The latter busied itself with brief scenes, closely following history apparently, concerning the founding of St. Louis, its control successively by French and Spanish, and the ultimate taking over of the post by the Americans. The third movement concerned itself, after some cuts, with the visit of General Lafayette, the return of the volunteers from the Mexican War of 1845, the prominence of the Germans in the early life of St. Louis, and finally a series of scenes connected with the election of Lincoln, the tidings from Fort Sumter, and the news of peace."

The Pageant was "realism in episodes." "With the Masque came symbolism, unified and clarified by the figure of St. Louis passing through it." Professor Baker goes on:

"I can not too highly praise Mr. Smith's staging throughout the Masque. At will, his lighting had brilliance, mystery, suggestion. He is a master in handling masses of soft coloring and in subordinating detail to larger effects. His balance in handling his stage is perfect. Never did he crowd one part of it to leave great spaces empty. Never did he distract the attention by groups of equal interest in different parts of the stage. However scattered his figures might seem to be, there was focus of effect. From that first scene of the Masque as Mr. Smith treated it, I got something of the delight which only parts of 'Sumurun' had previously given me. Slowly and with exquisite rhythm, figures, walking, swaying, dancing, filled the great stage, coming one hardly knew from where. And as it filled from the right in Indian file, with right arm extended before them, and right knee raised high like figures in Assyrian bas-reliefs, came the Boy Scouts, clad only in breech-clouts, their bodies stained a yellow-brown. On they came, slowly, rhythmically, endlessly. The delight to any pageant master in seeing numbers represented, not by tens or scores, but by hundreds!"

Another view is seen in Mr. William Marion Reedy's *Mirror* (St. Louis):

"There was a sense of beauty in power and power in beauty through it all. All the city was there. It was a great demonstration of democracy's idealism, of its passion for art that it could understand, of its love for its home town, its past, its future. Here was civic art in colossal splendor. Poetry, music, sculpture, acting, combined their effects and fused into an incalculably effective expression of fraternalism and solidarity of aspiration and purpose. . . . . .

"And there passed from the stage to the assemblage on the hill a vibration as of the awe in joy that comes when we apprehend the beautiful sublime in any form.

"The city pulsates yet with the passion the performance evoked. The Pageant and Masque influenced the great assemblage on four evenings—100,000 people at a time . . . and the enthusiasm still burns in the casual conversation of groups of people everywhere."

DECLINING "U. S. S. PINAFORE"

PEOPLE who saw the spectacular production of "Pinafore" at the New York Hippodrome during the past season may perhaps have reflected that at last the great English classic in comic opera had been "Americanized." It is hardly likely that it would have occurred to a British impresario to "do" this work on the spectacular scale that the Hippodrome stage afforded, yet the production won golden opinions from English reviewers of the theater. The recently published history of the Savoy Theater, London, where all of the Gilbert and Sullivan operas were performed, gives an account of a previous effort at Americanization that was thwarted by one of the authors, and the desire doubtless quenched by his amiable ridicule. The story is transmitted to us by Mr. Brian Phillips in the Boston *Transcript*. Mr. Bridgeman, one of the co-authors of the new work, admits that he can not vouch for the authenticity of the story, but our readers may be able to decide whether its verisimilitude bears evidence to its veracity:

"A certain American impresario, whose patriotism excelled his judgment, suggested to Gilbert that, while 'H. M. S. Pinafore' had decidedly caught on in New York, he guessed that they could heap up a bigger pile of dollars if an American version of the piece were prepared.

"'Say, now, Mr. Gilbert,' said our American friend, 'all you've got to do is, first change H. M. S. to U. S. S., pull down the British ensign and hoist the Stars and Stripes, and anchor your ship off Jersey beach. Then in place of your First Lord of Admiralty, introduce our navy boss. All the rewriting required would be some new words to Bill Bobstay's song—just let him remain an American instead of an Englishman. Now, ain't that a cute notion, sir?'

"Gilbert, pulling at his mustache, replied: 'Well,—yes—perhaps your suggestion is a good one; but I see some difficulties in carrying it out. In the first place, I am afraid I am not sufficiently versed in your vernacular to translate my original English words. The best I could do would be something like this improvisation:

He is Ameri-can.
Tho he himself has said it,
'Tis not much to his credit
That he is Ameri-can—
For he might have been a Dutchman,
An Irish, Scotch, or such man,
Or perhaps an Englishman.
But, in spite of hanky-panky,
He remains a true-born Yankee,
A cute Ameri-can.

"The New York impresario was delighted—vowed it would save the situation and set New York ablaze.

"Mr. Gilbert replied that, after two minutes' careful consideration, he didn't think it would do at all. He was afraid that

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such words might disturb the friendly relations existing between the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

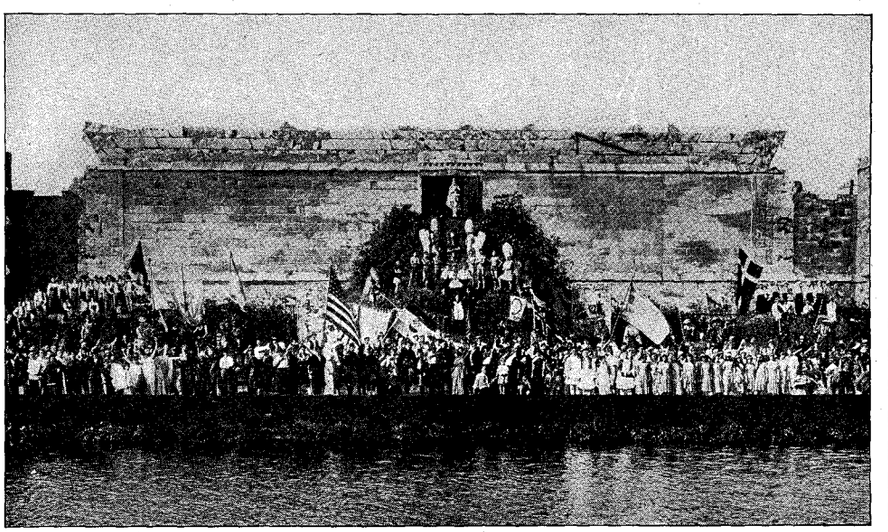
" 'Besides, my friend,' Gilbert added, 'you must remember I remain an Englishman. No, sir; as long as "H. M. S. Pinafore" holds afloat she must keep the Union Jack flying.'

" 'Quite appreciate your patriotic sentiments, Mr. Gilbert,' replied the American, 'but say,—ain't it c'rect that "Pinafore" was translated into German?'

" 'Quite correct—and played in Germany, but, under its Teutonic name, "Amor am Bord," it was not easy for any one to imagine that the ship had been taken from the English.'"

Another American story is told, this time involving the genial composer of the music and his encounter with the band that played in the theater when Sir Arthur Sullivan himself came to conduct the work:

"These gentlemen were all under the strict control of a musical trade-union. A scale of charges was laid down for every kind of instrumentalist, according to the nature and degree of his professional engagement. For example, a member of a grand-opera orchestra must demand higher pay than one who was engaged for ordinary lyric work, such as musical comedy, and so on, down to the humblest class of musical entertainment. Accordingly, when the announcement went forth that the opening performance of 'The Pirates of Penzance' would be conducted by Mr. Sullivan, and the manager of the theater had taken pains to impress upon his orchestra the greatness of the honor that would be theirs of playing under the baton of England's most famous composer, the bandsmen showed their appreciation of such distinction by demanding from the management increased salaries on the grand-opera scale. There seemed likely to be 'ructions.' Whereupon, Arthur Sullivan, with characteristic tact and *sang-froid*, addrest the men in modest terms. Disclaiming any title to the exalted honors they would thrust upon him, he protested that, on the contrary, he should esteem it a high privilege to conduct such a fine body of instrumentalists. At the same time, rather than become the cause of any dispute or trouble among them, he was prepared to cable home to England for his own orchestra, which he had specially selected for the forthcoming Leeds Festival. He hoped, however, that such a course might be avoided. The Americans promptly took the gentle hint and agreed not to charge extra for the honor of being conducted by Mr. Arthur Sullivan."



Photograph by Schweig Art Nouveau, St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS CELEBRATED IN MASQUE AND PAGEANTRY

By 7,500 performers, who repeated the show daily before numbers as high as 150,000.

Sir Arthur, we are told, "even when he became famous, knew the value of a soft answer for silencing criticism as well as turning away wrath":

"Sullivan was not above suspicion of having stolen a bar or two, here and there, from another musician. He himself was ever the first to plead guilty to such soft impeachment. But it may be asked, is it a more unpardonable offense to paraphrase a musical theme than to parody a proverb? Surely the composer of 'Princess Ida,' when he played an occasional joke at the expense of Händel, was guilty of no greater fraud than the author who 'respectfully' perverted Tennyson. On one occasion, when accused of having plagiarized Molloy's 'Love's Sweet Song' in his 'When a Maiden Marries,' in 'The Gondoliers,' Sullivan replied: 'My good friend, as a matter of fact, I don't happen ever to have heard the song you mention, but if I had you must please remember that Molloy and I had only seven notes to work on between us.'"

NEW BOOKS FOR OLD

THE LURE that the vender of the Arabian tale found to thrill householders at the prospect of new lamps can just as easily be found to apply to books. The principal qualification required of the literature of the day is newness, the London *Times* rather cynically declares. And old ones are shoved in disgrace upon dusty shelves or ignored altogether. A book in order to be read "may be stupid, it may be bad, it is almost sure to be unliterary, but it must be new." And what seems to be worse, in this writer's views, it need only be new in the same way that an egg is. "It need not have new ideas, not even new lights on old subjects. It must merely have issued recently from the publishers." For,

"The object to be achieved by the general public is to be reading a new book at the same time that every one else is doing so. Its intrinsic merits have nothing to do with the matter. If you venture to recommend such and such a book to any one—'Is it new?' is the question you are almost sure to be asked by nine out of every ten people. You mention an age far from venerable, but if the years have got out of the singular, nay, if the months have reached double figures, your interlocutor will reply, 'Oh, every one was talking about that six months ago. It hardly seems worth while to read it now.' . . .

"After all, it is only a surface novelty that is required. The popular author is expected to produce a new book annually in which the same sort of people under different names are doing the same sort of things as they were in his previous works. Wo betide him should he break really new ground! The crime is as unpardonable in the eyes of his readers as would be that of an old stage favorite who departed from his stereotyped style. 'He always lights his cigaret just like that,' you hear theater habitués say as they eagerly watch every gesture of their idol; and do it 'just like that' he must, be he guard or Guardsman; and the author is fettered with the same chain."

And fiction is not the only field where the prevailing craze for novelty betrays itself:

"This is as busy a time for the bookmakers as it is for the authors, meaning by the former those who manufacture books as distinct from those who write them. The stock in trade of the literary bookmaker consists of old histories, biographies, and letters. In them he digs and delves and serves up his treasure-trove between shiny new covers interspersed with charming photogravures and a little gossipy letterpress to introduce the correspondence and anecdotes of the dead-and-gone celebrities or nonentities. They have all been done before, and done much better, these memoirs and lives; but who will trouble to hunt for them in dusty shelves or read them in stuffy old calf

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bindings? No, let us have fresh hashes and ragouts about people of old time in new bindings with a library ticket on the cover, and then we shall be satisfied.

"Hazlitt, half sarcastically, has given a very ingenious excuse for the craze for reading new books; it is one which, at any rate, is flattering to the reader:

"'A new work is something in our power; we mount the bench and sit in judgment on it; we can damn or recommend it to others at pleasure, can decry or extol it to the skies, and can give an answer to those who have not yet read it and expect an account of it, and thus show our shrewdness and the independence of our taste before the world has had time to form an opinion.'

"So we see that our forefathers were as much addicted to the reading of new books as we are ourselves."

FLOUTING THE "OLD MASTERS"

FOR THE TIMID ONES who have weighed the famous "Monna Lisa" of Leonardo da Vinci in the balance and found her wanting, but have gone away silent for fear of not being thought "artistic," one has spoken up with emphasis. Mr. Twells Brex, after looking at her "from all angles and all aspects," finds her—as he believes "nearly every one else finds her"—only "a singularly unattractive, unspirited, weary, and sly-looking woman." This opinion he bolsters up by the judgment of a friend who is "not indeed a critic or an expert, but a great lover of art and a man of many and catholic perceptions." The one so described could "see nothing in it" also, and added:

"It may be technically perfect, but for all that it is ugly. To my mind, the whole object of painting—like that of any other art—should be to charm the senses or elevate the mind. This picture fails in both."

Fortified in this way, he feels strong enough to tackle the critic and the connoisseur, whom he describes as "the arbiters of the markets," and to reply to their declaration that "we do not appreciate old masters because we do not understand them." Of course the critic will only find his reply simple-minded, couched as it is in the question, "Why should they need understanding?" In the London *Daily Mail* he asserts the taste of the plain people against the *cognoscenti:*

"Great art can sing to us without interpretation, strike primal chords in heart and mind, and be understanded by the multitude. If it is perfect in technique it is only perfect because it conceals technique, and not because technique is its all in all. The painter does not paint for painters only, any more than the writer writes only for *literati*. The master who was the greatest master of his art that the world has ever known is so simple that there is scarcely a line of Shakespeare that a youth may not understand. Who needs technical knowledge of drama or poetry to read the great sonnets, to be enthralled at the profound human psychology of *Hamlet*, to thrill with the immortal lovers of Verona, or to follow Harry of England in his breathless epics in France?

"The supreme cant of all critical cant is this claim of the *cognoscenti* for idols whose perfection is invisible to us ordinary people, this contention that some obscure mastery of technique is the summit of achievement. The cult of 'cubists' and 'futurists' is but a diseased exaggeration of this creed; the craze for archaic and uncomfortable styles of furniture is another manifestation of this esoteric whim. The hobby of the 'collector' is too often a mere shibboleth, devoid of every prompting of the love of beauty or utility. For the craze for the antique is not confined to old masters. In every little town there is at least one shop whose stock in trade is a jumble of things hideous, whose sole value is that they are old or that they are fraudulent imitations of the old. And so the flotsam and jetsam of one generation becomes the sought-for and treasured of the next; if we could only live long enough, we would find that our commonest little gods from Tottenham Court Road will sell in 1985 for a knight's ransom.

"You will even see in the 'antique' shops of to-day a serious display of terrible things that ten years ago the most old-fashioned and inartistic of us were throwing in the dust-bins because the charwoman would not take them as a gift. The antimacassar period is now old enough to be precious, mid-Victorian mahogany, glass lusters, samplers, china dogs—bywords of reproach for their grim ugliness even of a period when domestic art was notoriously at its darkest in all history.

"How much of the value of many 'old masters' is not likewise fictitious, how much of it is really intrinsic? I challenge any critic to suggest what the 'Gioconda' would sell for if it were painted to-day by a living artist, and how many of the experts would arise to call it immortal?"

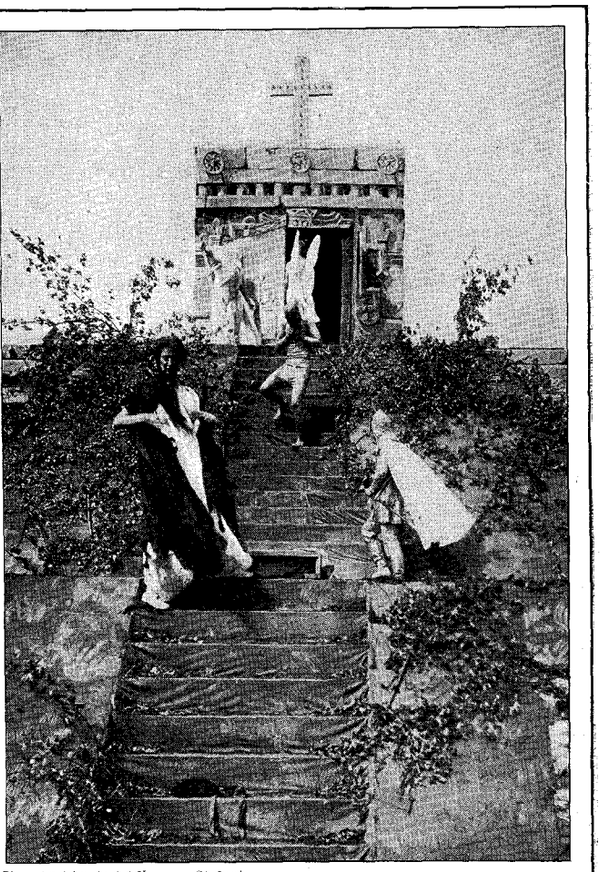

Photo by Schweig Art Nouveau, St. Louis.

GOLD DEPOSED BY LOVE.

Mr. MacKaye's Masque represented "symbolism unified and clarified by the figure of St. Louis passing through it."

This all leads up to the plight of the modern artist, "for whatever he does is wrong":

"If he ventures to tell a moving story that brings the public round his canvas he commits the unpardonable vulgarity. The picture that depicts an incident of life is utterly out of fashion. If he paints a landscape we read that he is 'trivial,' if his trees or his cattle imitate nature we are told that he is 'slavish.' If he paints a portrait he is, at least, in better case, for he may usually hope to sell it to the sitter. And thus he languishes, while the market for 'old masters' ever soars. I was lately in the studio of a water-color artist who told me that he can now only earn a third of his former income. The collectors will have none of living men. His paintings were of a country that I know well; they were so true, so beautiful, and so tender that, in a Westminster flat, I was by the waters of Lodore, and forgot that the painter stood beside me. I had to shake myself together to remember his shortcomings, his foolish fidelity, his forgetfulness of that paraphrase that the art world has made of Keats, 'truth is not beauty, and beauty is all that ye need know.'

"But his greatest fault is that he lives—therein is deplorable technique."

A day or two later another *Daily Mail* correspondent sends his "profoundest thanks to Mr. Twells Brex for his courageous article":

"I am sure it must have evoked a wave of gratitude among your readers—unexprest but none the less sincere—for it undoubtedly represents the views of the great mass of even educated people who are sick and tired of the humbug of the critics who represent nobody and nothing but themselves."

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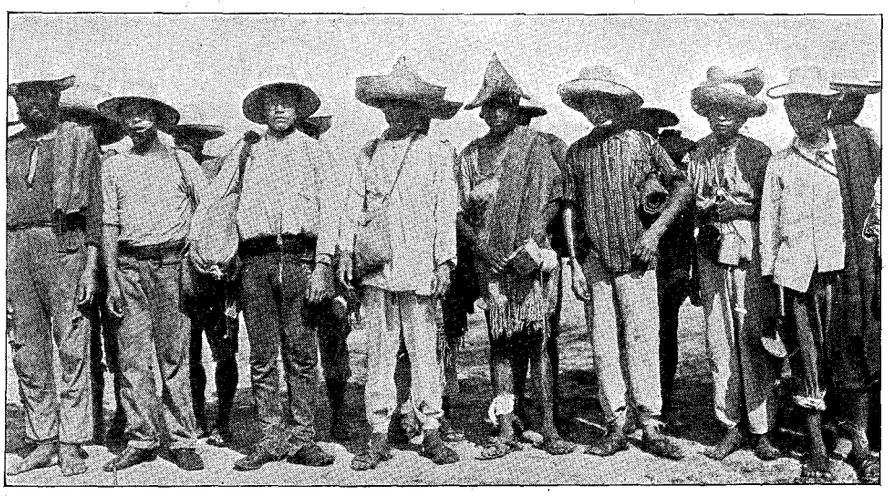
RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

HOW INVASION HELPS VERA CRUZ

THAT THE MEXICANS of Vera Cruz may be trained to "a higher ethical and moral standard" by our occupation of the city is the hopeful belief of a writer in *The Christian Herald*, who points out that while the military achievements of the American forces are familiar enough, their humanitarian service is far from being so well known. To begin with, he claims that there is "a reasonable doubt if Vera Cruz has ever experienced such an ideal civic state as now exists, by the use of courts and police agencies under the supervision of the American forces." Due credit is given also to the influence of the orderly example of the men of the Army and Navy. While the writer thinks that at first the natives may have submitted to our authority through fear, now, he tells us, even the most ignorant understand "the idea of justice and equality before the law" as "the guiding principle" of our government. The freeing of political prisoners, the relief of the needy, and the safeguarding of the operation of the schools are among the humanitarian performances to be credited to American effort, the writer explains, and refers to social service of a kind even more unusual:



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"PROCLAIM LIBERTY TO THE CAPTIVES."

Some of the Mexican prisoners set at liberty by the American forces at Vera Cruz.

"A commendable work along ethical and moral lines has been the abolition of the bull-fights, the lottery, and the gaming-wheels. The city is to be congratulated that these demoralizing influences of the grosser sort have been done away with. Little by little the people may be educated to a higher ethical and moral standard. It will take a long time to lead them from the card-table, the roulette-wheel, the lottery system, the game-fight, and the bull-ring; but if American occupation continues, we may look for the passing of these old marks of barbarity and savage lust, and find substituted for them the cleaner and more wholesome sports, such as set forth American ideals. Vera Cruz, like other cities, has its 'open sores' of dissipation and social vice. When these shall be done away with, or cured, is hard to predict. As long as the income from any business or trade is regarded as of more consequence than the lives of the men and women involved in keeping it going, we can not expect to cure the running sores of any city from the bottom. We can, however, depend on the American forces to do all in their power toward establishing the best and safest method of handling this situation."

On the subject of the poor and destitute, the writer notes that the Mexicans have no organization of their own to care for them, and states that "much has been done by the Army in serving out rations to the hungry, while the Red Cross Society has not been slow to see its opportunities for relief." Then, turning to the question of education, he informs us that altho "the educational interests of the city were for a short time disturbed," nevertheless soon after the Army assumed control the schools were reopened and "are now operated as nearly as possible as they were before our occupation." One thing above all strikes this observer, and that is the cleaning up of the city, on which point he says:

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FEEDING THE CONQUERED.

Hungry Mexican residents of Vera Cruz seeking food at the headquarters of the United States forces.

"The cleansing of the city and the establishment of sanitary laws is one of the great achievements in the interests of the people. This was accomplished in a remarkably short time. In some places dirt accumulations of years were removed; in others, holes had to be filled to abolish pools of filthy, stagnant

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water, which were common and furnished breeding-places for mosquitoes. Some of the streets were repaired with fine stone and gravel, and in a few places more permanent material was used. But it was necessary to go further than the ground surface with this kind of work. Rules and regulations affecting public markets, hotels, shops, restaurants, and dwellings had to be promulgated. All public places are cleaned regularly, and garbage receptacles are required in restaurants, hotels, and private homes. These are emptied by the garbage man, who hauls it away and burns it, or disposes of it in some satisfactory way. The buzzards and vultures that formerly performed this act of sanitation are looking on with apparent disgust at the American and his ways, as do many of the inhabitants."

An incidental benefit of the situation at Vera Cruz, we are told, is that "the presence of some twenty-five thousand men of the Army and Navy" in and around the city increases the demand for labor in stores, hotels, and restaurants; and as a final specimen of the methods of American invasion may be cited "the release of political prisoners and the humane treatment of the criminals in the Federal prison and city jails."

RÔLE OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN FRANCE

A STRIKING CONTRAST to the days when the Church swayed the destinies of France is seen in an article by a well-informed writer picturing its almost powerless condition in the Republic to-day. And its spiritual hold on the people is at a similar low ebb. "Practising Catholics" are declared to be in the minority. Yet he finds encouragement in the thought that his Church has fewer enemies at the present moment and more friends outside her own pale than she has had since the lull after 1848. She has brought either into her fold or into sympathetic relations with her such men of letters as Paul Bourget, the poets Paul Claude, Charles Péguy, and Francis Jammes, besides others, "imitators of less note, but of intelligence and culture," says the Abbé Ernest Dimnet, an experienced observer and frequent contributor to *The Saturday Review* (London), yet "her progress compared with the situation of Catholicism in happier times or countries can not be called considerable." He does not imply that her active representatives are below par:

"Her clergy have never been more regular; in a great many places they live in circumstances which would revolt even their poorest peasants, and they never say a word; they work and persevere with a simple cheerfulness which often strikes as perfectly heroic if one remembers that the hope of better days does not even begin to dawn; the seminaries are wonderfully managed, considering the difficulties their Rectors have had to encounter, losing their professors in a great many dioceses after the expulsion of the religious orders, and having to vacate their houses everywhere after the Separation; the teaching is on an average better than it was, and the spirit of the young men is exactly what the bishops want it to be: discipline seems much more natural to them than to the preceding generation."

In spite of these things, as we see in his careful article in the July *Nineteenth Century* (London), the Church's power with the people at large is not considerable:

"Practising Catholics are still little more than a fraction of the French population, about a third; most French people are christened and buried by a priest, but between those two terms they stay away, and their ignorance and indifference are appalling: politically speaking, their numbers are so small that one had better not mention them. So, compared with the position of their coreligionists in Germany, Belgium, or even in the United States, the French Catholics not only have no power, which goes without saying, but they have hardly any weight: there is not one constituency in twenty in which they can control an election. They begin indeed to have their own press. The *Croix* is one of the big dailies, and several provincial papers are so thriving as to appear comparatively influential, and yet influential they seldom are outside the few countrysides I have just referred to; or if they are, it is by showing their conservative rather than their religious tendencies. As a body of men with whom the leaders of the great political factions have to reckon, therefore, they hardly count. Being scattered, that is to say, unable to show anything like an imposing front in an emergency, they are practically invisible, and this accounts for the ignorance of them in which even well-informed and traveled foreigners remain."

The writer reveals the fact that there is nothing like a definite political action of the French clergy:

"Pius X. differs from his predecessor insomuch as he does not recommend adhesion to the Republican constitution, but he does not recommend any constitution whatever. He insists on Catholics preserving their political liberty and being at will Republicans, Monarchists, or Imperialists, so long as they promote the Catholic liberties. This evidently can not serve as a basis for any popular politics that might be called Catholic. But nobody is sorry. Practising Catholics who are numerous enough to maintain the moral influence of their Church in France are not numerous enough nor politically united enough to appear at any advantage at an election. The attempt made by two very good men, Colonel Keller and M. de Bellomayre, to found a Catholic party that would be a real party was a woful failure. So the French Catholics have no political program. There may be a few bishops who are personally Monarchists, and the general disaffection with the Republic throughout the country has certainly cooled the loyalist enthusiasm which greeted Leo XIII.'s adhesion to the régime; also the slow but

CLEANING UP VERA CRUZ.

General Funston's force burning the disease-breeding refuse of the occupied city.

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steady antagonism against the ideas, dreams, and vague modes of speech of the French Revolution which has been the fashion since Taine amounts to a perpetual criticism of the democracy, and Catholics hear it as everybody else; but all this is not enough to make unity where there is variety, and only Radicals can seriously denounce clericalism where they see reaction."

Contrasted with this, however, is the Church's influence on the life of the literary and social world. There is undoubtedly, the writer thinks, a "reaction toward a higher morality, a more solid social order, and a better mental equilibrium" in France. Many distinguished individuals whose conversion from indulgence to morals has been noted "have undergone a similar transformation with regard to religion."

"They may not be believers, most of them are not and will probably never be; they have been too deeply tainted with the skepticism in which they were bred, or they are both lazy and critical, and they are afraid to launch—somewhat late in the day—into researches which almost invariably demand an undivided and passionate attention, but they speak of religion, of the Church, of priests, monks, and nuns with seriousness and respect. Not only men like Jules Lemaître or Barrès—not to speak of Bourget—who may have semipolitical reasons for leaning to that side, but typical Parisians like Capus or Lavedan, men who once represented that vanished entity the boulevard, and even at present aim hardly higher than at being the sages of the greenroom and the divines of the *Figaro* or *L'Illustration*, men whose attitude is the more easily copied because in most cases it is only a reflection from movements in society itself, show an unfeigned respect for the tenets, ethical teaching, and constitution of the Church. Twenty years ago writers of this stamp could not refrain from shrugs and smiles, which meant, as plainly as elaborate treatises might have, that these were things in which a modern man could not possibly believe."

This state of affairs may be found to be the same in all the literary circles of Paris, in the lecture-rooms, in the provincial universities, in the local literary academies. The press show a decided change also, the *Figaro*, the *Eclair*, and the *Echo de Paris* being "completely different from their former selves"; and only *La Lanterne*, *L'Homme Libre*, and a few such showing an anti-Catholic bias. In the most refined circles it is fashionable to "affect the greatest reverence for everything ecclesiastical." "Tho a mild indecency is rather the rule among them, it is fashionable not to blame the bishops when they blame the tango." Fashion gets around the difficulty by changing the name of their favorite diversion. We read:

"The violent hostility against the Church which prevailed among the aristocracy in the days of Saint-Evremond and Fontenelle, among the upper *bourgeoisie* at the time of the Encyclopedists, among the teaching body under Louis Philippe and Napoleon III., and which finally gained the lower strata under the influence of Gambetta, Ferry, and Paul Bert, has almost ceased to be visible in France. Of course it still exists in the Chamber among the Radicals, and in the narrow provincial circles which keep Radicalism alive against the whole country as four or five Jacobins would keep up the Terror in a town against the whole population. But you have to look for it, and its rampant attitude of the days when Combes was master is only an irritating memory. Those people have long lost the contagiousness of faith, and all their energy comes from the desperateness of their greed. This can not last long: let any fortuitous circumstance dispel the equivocations which are to-day their only protection, and even the pitiably doglike submissiveness of the country elector to his master, good or bad, will lose its last support. . . . . .

"What the future will be it would be futile to prophesy. Who can tell whether the present mood of France is a beginning or only a phase? Materialism as a philosophical doctrine is outlived undoubtedly, and patriotism takes in numberless instances the Christian form of self-denial. But who would be sanguine enough to read in these changes a return to the Gospel and its detachment from the earth? The bishops complain that vocations to the priesthood are becoming rarer everywhere, and some people account for the decrease by the military laws, and by the timidity which the persecution of ten years ago left in the minds of Catholic parents."

GENESIS REINTERPRETED

THE DISCOVERY of early Babylonian tablets in the archeological collections of the University of Pennsylvania has recently aroused interest. They have been read by Dr. Langdon, an Oxford scholar, and, according to dispatches to the American press, a pre-Semitic account of the deluge contained therein is "clearly the original of that preserved in the book of Genesis." Another interesting feature is the story of the temptation and fall of man, which, in the Babylonian narrative, places Noah, and not Adam, as the chief figure. The discovery, as *The Churchman* (Prot. Epis., New York) points out, is only one of those showing the new direction given to critical work on the Old Testament. "It is no longer enough to examine with microscopic skill the text of the ancient religious books of the Hebrew race and to determine their character and validity on the basis of editorial revision. The history of other peoples and races must now be drawn in to explain the religious growth of the Jew." In the New York *Times* dispatch we find this account of the tablet lately read:

"The tablet came from an early library at Nippur, and is now, with a number of others, in the museum of the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia. Last October Dr. Langdon visited the museum and copied the inscriptions on about fifty tablets of the Nippur collection.

"One of these tablets is engraved with a hymn to Nimtud, who in the Babylonian legend is the creatress of man. The hymn contains the Babylonian version of the flood, and, in contrast with the famous 'Chaldean Account of the Deluge' discovered by George Smith in 1872, agrees with the Biblical account in naming a patriarch who saved the world from a catastrophe by reason of his piety.

"It further agrees with the Biblical narrative in making him a gardener or agriculturist and in the duration of nine months assigned to the flood. The name of the patriarch is given as Tagtog—the Semitic 'Nuhu.'

"It is related that after the flood Noah became 'like the gods,' which is interpreted to mean that he received the gift of extraordinary longevity.

"This version says the Cannes (Babylonian for the God Enki, the water-god) taught Noah the secrets of things revealed to him, and the wisdom possest by the gods. With this revelation the tablet breaks off.

"It is notable that this 'revelation of wisdom' is related by Berossus, a Babylonian historian, who wrote in the time of Nebuchadnezzar.

"After a break in the inscription there occurs a remarkable story of the fall of man, his punishment being the loss of effectual life, or of longevity, because he ate of the tree of life. The story includes the contention between the creatress of man, Ninharseg, or Nimtud, and her husband, Enlil. The beginning of the story of the fall is broken off."

Dr. Langdon's position as a scholar gives his discovery weight, tho as yet a conservative attitude is maintained here. *The Churchman* quotes Professor Batten, of the General Theological Seminary, who is inclined to suspend his judgment until the full text of the translation can be inspected. In Dr. Batten's opinion these Nippur tablets represent only another variation of the same story that the Jews wrote in their Bible. Further, he says:

"That story was common property all over Assyria, Asia Minor, and adjacent countries, and was adapted and corrupted by each people that used it. The fact that the Jewish version of it is accepted was that they were the ones to preserve it in their Biblical writings and so hand it down to us. Professor Langdon's discovery amounts only to a corroboration of what the Jews wrote and makes their Bible more authentic, if another version of what seems to have been common property among a great number of different and constantly warring peoples can amount to a corroboration."

This Episcopal paper observes that "whatever analogies may be found between the Biblical narrative and these early Babylonian accounts there can be no question of diminishing the spiritual worth of the Old Testament."

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CURRENT POETRY

PATRICK MACGILL was once a navvy. Now he is a poet and a novelist, and what he likes best to write about is his experience working on the railroads of England and Scotland.

And altho he says that a working man's life is a terrible thing, altho "Songs of the Dead End" (Mitchell Kennerley) is a book filled with expressions of anger against the long-suffering "master class," yet he does not make his reader pity the navvy. In spite of his ostentatious radicalism, which is a little too stereotyped to seem sincere, he betrays a sentimental affection for the old days of hard work and hard play. To exchange the pick for the pen does not always bring happiness.

And here, in vigorous Kiplingesque lines, the pen celebrates the pick.

The Pick

BY PATRICK MACGILL

In the depths of the pluvial season it gallantly stayed to your hand,
In the dead end of wo and creation, afar in the farthermost land,
When the saturnine heavens hung o'er you as dark as the ultimate tomb,
When the trough of the valley you gutted was filled with ineffable gloom,
When down in the depths of the planet uprooting the brontosaur's bed,
With the fire-damp withering around you, and a candle affixt to your head,
When the gold-seeking fever enthralled you, when you fitfully watered the pan,
Ever it strove to your bidding, ever it aided your plan,
Ready, resistless, reticent, friend of the conquering man!

See that its edge is like silver, tempered to try and be tried,
Look on your pick as a lover would gaze on the girl at his side,
If it responds to your promptings, when the navvy men hurry and sweat,
If it be proof to the tempest, when the clouds and the dirt-bed have met,
If its handle be graceful and lissom, slipping and soft in the hand,
Brothers, 'tis meet for its mission, tend it, for ye understand;
Try it with fire and with water, try it in sand and in rock,
See that the slag can't resist it, see that it beareth the shock,
Hurling the rock from its fastness, goring the destitute earth,
Tearing the guts of the tunnel, seeking the coal for the hearth,
Down in the stygian darkness, ye who can reckon its worth!

Work it for days one and twenty, then if it's true to the test,
Look on your pick as a maiden, but often the pick is the best,
For the temper of women when broken, e'en heaven can't better the same,
But the pick will regain what it loses with the touch of the hammer and flame,
And for ay will it answer your yearning, be true to the trust that ye place,
But ofttimes the falsest of females is fair in the glance of the face,
And fickle, and sure as she's fickle, your sweetheart in labor is true
As long as there's grub on the hot-plate, as long as there's hashing to do,
While the hail-harried winter is scowling, while the skies of the winter are blue.

Enough! for the pick has been trusted, enough! for the pick has been tried
In the uncharted lands of the world, past where the pathways divide,

"I raise these specially for Campbell's Tomato Soup.

"Notice how heavy they are, and red-ripe all over. Solid meaty fruit clear through. Full of juice. Full of natural sugar. There's nothing too good for Campbell's Tomato Soup!"

And this is true in the widest sense of the words. Not only are the choicest materials used, but the ablest skill and most advanced methods are employed in preparing and blending them.

No expenditure of money and time and labor is spared to render every can of this favorite Campbell kind worthy of its matchless reputation.

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Your money back if not satisfied.

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Campbell's SOUPS

LOOK FOR THE RED-AND-WHITE LABEL

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Where the many lead into the city of mimicry,
aping and show,
Where one leads away to the vastness, the infinite vastness you know,
And there with the grim pioneer it wrought in the shine and the shade,
While he feared in the gloom and the silence, afraid as a child is afraid,
Pleased with his rough hand's caresses, slave to his wish and his whim—
Away on the fringe of the world, comrade and brother to him.

Enough, for the pick has been trusted, in hazardous, desperate years,
When the wine-press was trodden alone for the vintage of sorrow and tears,
Under the blight of the upas, the bane of the vampire's wing,
Shaping the founds of a temple, razing the keeps of a king,
To labor that stood as its sponsor for the fiery baptism given,
It has proved its worth, on a toil-cursèd earth, and under the eyes of heaven;
Stanch in the pitiless combat, vigorous, virile, and bold,
To-day I give it the honor our fathers denied it of old,
To-day I have sung its praises, and told of the honor due
To the pick that ever was trusted, tried on the dead-line and true.

From the London *Spectator* we take a song which belongs to the same *genre* as "The Pick." But what a difference between Mr. MacGill's rhetoric and Mr. Smith's simple, undecorated statement! With the exception of Mr. Henry Newbolt, whose "Drake's Drum" is a classic, Mr. Smith is the strongest and truest of all living singers of the sea. His verses smell of tar and salt water, and the roll of a great ship is in their measure.

The Ould Has-Been

By C. Fox Smith

All down by the harbor a-walking one day,
I saw an old hulk by the wharf-side that lay,
Her topmasts lopped off and her paint weathered bare,
Red rust flaking off her and no one to care.

Then met I a man standing, lounging beside,
Who scornful did speak as he spat in the tide:
"There lies an ould has-been that once had the name
Of a sea-going clipper, a clipper of fame.

"Time was when her races with grain or with wool
Were the talk of the crews 'tween Bombay and the Pool,
When the tales of her sailing like wildfire did fly
From Leith to Port Phillip, from Cork to Shanghai.

"But now who's a glance for her, limping her round
With coal for the ferries that ply on the Sound?
And who that now sees her would know her the same
Which once was a clipper, a clipper of fame?"

O long I stood gazing then, sad to be told
How all men neglected her, now she grew old,
And my heart just to see her with pity was sore
For her, once so lovely, now lovely no more.

I marked the thick grime on her main deck forlorn;
I marked the poor masts of her, woful and shorn;
And all of my thought was that sure it was shame
To see such an end of that clipper of fame.

I thought of her sailing, so hopeful and proud,
The dawn of her sails like a mountain of cloud,
I thought of her battles, none stouter than she,
With the strength and the rage of her rival the sea.

O better the sea that so long she did use
Should take her and break her as good ships would choose!
Some chance of the storm or some mercy of flame
Should make a brave end of that clipper of fame.

I thought of her captains, how once they would stand
So proud on the poop of their splendid command;
And all the good sailormen, each in his day,
That loved her and left her and passed on his way.

O scattered the world through to-day they must be,
And some sleeping sound in the deeps of the sea;
And some will be old men grown grizzled and lame
That were lads like myself in that clipper of fame.

But no one can steal from those stubborn old sides
The secrets she shares with the winds and the tides,
The tales that she tells of the sea and the sky
To the weed and the gulls and the ships going by.

And I took off my cap by the dingy wharf-side
To the grace and the glory, the strength, and the pride,
Which all were her portion who once had the name,
In a day that's gone by, of a clipper of fame.

Does life pass "old maids" by? It is dangerous to generalize, and it would be easy to compile a long list of women who never married whose days were full of actions that the world must always hold in grateful remembrance. But there are old maids and old maids, and also there is life and life. It is a vivid portrait, but not a "type-portrait." It appears in *The Smart Set*.

An Old Maid

By Louis Untermeyer

Day after day she knits and sews,
Waiting for nothing—yet she waits;
Hemmed in by silence, pansy rows,
A set of Lytton, five old plates.
There is a bird that seldom sings,
Four *genre* pictures on the wall—
Day after day she sees these things,
And that is all.

Great joys or sorrows never came
To set her placid soul astir;
Youth's glowing torch, Love's leaping flame
Were never even lit for her.
The harsh years only made her wear
Misfortune like a frail perfume—
It hung behind her on the stair
And filled the room.

Tending her lilac grief with tears,
Her soul grew prim and destitute;
An empty guest-room, locked for years,
Musty with dreams and orris root. . . .
The strengthening cares, the kindling strife
Of living never swept her high—
For even in the midst of life,
Life passed her by.

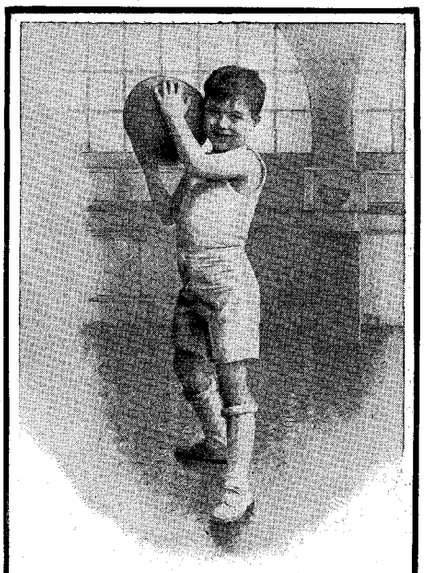
From *The Smart Set*, too, we take this epigrammatic little song. Its grace recalls the exquisite art of the Spanish court poets.

Rondeñas

By Thomas Walsh

I asked the marble for a little urn
To hold my tears and say my blessing there;
It seemed as tho it answered in return:
"I am unworthy of her breast so fair."

The granite then I asked if it would be
Eternal sentry where she sleeps apart;
There sighed a message from its depths to me:
"Unworthy I to hold so hard a heart."



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Ordinary food often lacks the elements that promote the sturdy growth and upkeep of the human body.

Food that will furnish the organic elements needed—iron for the blood, phosphate of potash for brain and nerves, lime for the bones, and the other natural salts of the field grains that build stout bodies and keen brains—is a necessity.

All these body-building elements are found in

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FOOD

Made from choice whole wheat and malted barley, it is scientifically prepared for easy digestion and quick absorption by the life forces.

The crisp, golden granules have a delicate sweet taste, are ready to eat direct from package with cream or milk—a perfectly balanced food for both children and grown-ups.

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His is the brand
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EAGLE BRAND CONDENSED
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KELLASTONE is not ordinary stucco because it contains no lime or cement. It is made by an entirely different process. It has great tensile strength which means that it offers unusual resistance to settling strains. It is simple to prepare and apply. It can be used at any time of the year.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

VILLA'S ORDER OF THE BATH

THE order sent out of Mexico by General Villa not long ago for a $1,000 bathtub was too good a joke not to be appreciated by paragraphers and editorial writers. Moreover, it was too good a joke to have been perpetrated unintentionally by the Constitutionalist commander. Villa's sense of humor is remarkably strong, as his various previous actions have shown; it is native and yet sophisticated, and it may be assumed that nothing would tickle it more than the conception of startling his rather dainty American neighbors by a sudden demand for a de luxe consignment of the most truly symbolical agent of their culture. Among other comment the Birmingham (Ala.) *Age Herald* remarks upon the jest as follows:

No more convincing proof of the "Americanization of Mexico" could be given than this act of the rebel leader who aspires to take his morning "bawth" in a receptacle that is rivaled by the tubs of few millionaires. It is reported that when Villa reaches Mexico City he will cast General Huerta's bathtub on the junk-pile and install his new tub in the Mexican palace.

Time was—and not long since—when the redoubtable Villa recked not of such luxuries as ornate porcelain bathtubs. There are very good reasons to believe that he didn't indulge in the matutinal dip any more than he did in the evening shower. A wild, rough life was led by Pancho. He had little time to take a bath, even had he been so disposed, and practically no facilities.

But the star of the former bandit's destiny has risen high and shines now with increasing luster. As he soars, naturally his thoughts turn to the possibilities of enjoying his new honors and dignities. Splashing around in a $1,000 bathtub will be merely one phase of the apotheosis of Villa. Later on he will affect manicures, face specialists and other "artists" who cater to an effete civilization. The time may soon come when we may see a transformed Villa strutting it with the foremost military dandies.

This pleasing prospect is not shared by the Baltimore *News*, which discovers a more ponderous reason for Villa's remarkable action. Not Villa's sense of humor is to be credited for his ablutionary zeal, but rather his cleverness as a publicity man and diplomatist. We read:

To the list of sensational advertisers must be added one from the war zone. Villa, never a man of many words, as usual has let his creative imagination speak through deeds. He ordered a thousand-dollar bath installed in the palace which will soon cease to be Huerta's and become his—if, that is, he beats Carranza to the capital. The question as to what dis-

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50c the case of six glass stoppered bottles

YOU need the directions for the planting and cultivation of bulbs, compiled by Carters Tested Seed experts, contained in our new catalog and handbook.

Carters Bulbs

It illustrates and describes the choicest varieties that have been personally selected by our representatives in Holland.

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"Mum"

(as easy to use as to say)

prevents all odors of perspiration

gives one a gratifying sense of personal cleanliness
Does not check perspiration

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A Remarkable Device!

The McCormick Power Plug
Replaces the spark plug

Transforms the ordinary energy from battery or magneto into a flood of high frequency sparks. By instantaneous and complete combustion it maintains full power strokes in the engine. Solid surface electrodes do away with burning, displacement or adjustment of wire points. **Thousands of enthusiastic users. A trial will convince you.** We will send you a set by insured parcels post for 20 days' trial on your machine. As a bookkeeping facility you can send us a check or money order at $2.00 for each Power Plug and we *will send it back if you are not in every way satisfied.* State thread; make and model of car.

McCORMICK MFG. CO.
206 McCormick Bldg., Dayton, Ohio

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posal shall be made of the bath in case he fails has not yet come up. There is only one program on the boards for General Villa; and that is, get some ammunition and get that bath installed.

Everything else of Huerta's may seem to a soldier reeking with slaughter decent enough to use at a pinch. Whether he will have a new dinner-service or wardrobe accommodations or audience-hall depends in part upon what Huerta's packing-boxes and bombs leave undisturbed. But about the bath there must be no doubt. Villa is to be conspicuously, luxuriously, extravagantly clean.

Is it possible that the canny Mexican has put his finger upon the bath as peculiarly attractive to the United States, which he would like to placate after the Benton affair? Will we hear soon of his exploiting other American institutions—baseball, for instance, and chewing-gum? Shall a delicate attention to New Jersey mandate prompt him to declare that his bath must be tubless and all shower?

TWO GREAT AMERICANS

"FOUR lines," says the Baltimore *News* indignantly, "sufficed to tell in the newspapers of this country of the passing of a man who so impress his individuality on men and nations that his work is part of the progress of civilization." And yet this man, Henry Willard Denison, gave the whole of his life to playing the part of the power behind a throne, and hence was predestined to live and die obscurely. The bare facts that were published as news are that he died stricken with paralysis while in the employ of the Japanese Government, and that he was an American. This tells little, but fortunately *The News* has more to tell:

Henry Willard Denison's almost seventy years of life were passed in the midst of the greatest activities, under the most terrific physical and mental strain. He wore out his body and mind in the service of civilization, peace, and progress, so that his passing from the world must take one of the great figures of the present generation, albeit one of the quiet men who seldom figure in the newspapers, but on whose powerful hands whole nations have depended for guidance and support.

For many years Mr. Denison had been known as the foreign adviser of the Foreign Office of Japan. He held that office nearly thirty-five years—the thirty-five years that marked the making of Japan into a world Power.

A native of Vermont, a graduate of Columbia College, New York, Mr. Denison went to Japan in 1880 and became an important factor in Japanese affairs immediately. In all its relations with foreign governments the policy of the Japanese was the policy that Denison dictated. His, however, was a power for peace. He directed the growing statesmen of Japan into the pathways of peace. He was the trusted friend of the late Emperor, the confidant and adviser of the present Emperor. He stood behind Ito, and all the other big men whom Japan has produced.

Hold a Sheet to the Light

To discover that elusive *something* about "Crane's Linen Lawn" which makes it different and better, hold a sheet before a window.

It will at once become apparent that this paper is distinguished for its rich, pure texture and its inviting surface.

The added charm of smart creations in cuts, sizes and tasteful colorings give just cause for the universal adoption of Crane's Linen Lawn, the correct writing paper.

Be first among your friends to write a letter on our new style paper, the "Elizabethan." A full size sample letter sheet of this rich, panelled paper with the newly created Darcy envelope to match, will be sent, together with other usable samples and a booklet showing tints, for 10c. in stamps or coin. These samples will prove a source of delight.

Crane's Linen Lawn
[THE CORRECT WRITING PAPER]

BY INVITATION MEMBER OF RICE LEADERS OF THE WORLD

C '13

Address all inquiries to Dept. M.

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New York Pittsfield, Mass.

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Velvet Grip

Holds Your Sock Smooth as Your Skin

If you desire an unusually fine garter buy the 50c. grade

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The Preparation of Manuscript for the Printer

Containing directions to authors as to the manner of preparing copy and correcting proofs, suggestions on submitting manuscripts for publications, and a synopsis of the new copyright laws of United States and Great Britain.

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The Mail, New York, "The most exhaustive and the most succinct of the many books at the service of the young author."

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How often has this happened to you? Don't let it happen again — get *real*, uninterrupted tire service by using Lee Puncture-Proof Pneumatic Tires.

No Punctures

—that is guaranteed.

These pneumatic tires must give all the added service we claim or every extra penny paid is refunded.

You cannot lose. You have much to gain. Why not write today for Pamphlet "L," showing that money-back guarantee?

Lee Tire & Rubber Co.
ESTABLISHED 1883
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SMILE AT MILES TRADE-MARK

It was his policy and his participation in all negotiations conducted by the Japanese that made these men famous. He was the counselor of the peace envoys at the time of the war with China, and matched his wits against the wily Li Hung Chang—and beat him. He was counselor of the peace envoys at Portsmouth and is generally accredited with writing the treaty with Russia. He was a permanent member of the Court of Arbitration at The Hague. He was delegate from Japan to the second international peace conference. He had been decorated and consulted by practically every nation of the world. And yet he was a simple, quiet, pleasant-spoken, gray-haired American. He was intensely American, tho his lifework made him a citizen of the world.

And so, while all the world is upsetting itself with fifth-rate, spiggoty politicians and ex-bandits, while it shudders at the misfortune of a gentleman and his wife whom accident of birth has placed where personal achievement would never even approximate, while the populace greedily tries to solve the matrimonial puzzles, four lines suffice to tell of the striking down of one of the world's greatest figures—one of the men who have made history.

Another great American has died recently who also gave his life to an enduring constructive work for the benefit of mankind. This is Sir Francis Campbell, who died in London at the age of eighty-two. The Philadelphia *Inquirer* calls him a most wonderful man, and explains the term as follows:

We refer to him as "wonderful" because there is no other word that so fitly describes him. Not because he was merely a self-made man, for in that respect alone he would not be unique, but because, springing from a farm in Tennessee, he made his fight against the terrible blight of blindness which came upon him at the age of five and he ended his long career as the most successful blind-leader of the blind that the world has ever known.

He was born poor, and might almost be said to have been born blind. But he struggled for an education and got it; actually worked his way through Harvard; was long connected with the Perkins Institution for the Blind in Boston; perfected his musical education in Berlin and Leipzig and founded, with the aid of the late Dr. Armitage, the Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind, at Upper Norwood, in the outskirts of the metropolitan district of London. With his American wife, who came from the Faulkner family of South Acton, Massachusetts, he has been at the head of that great establishment, which has taken the blind boys and girls of England and taught them to be self-supporting. He has graduated many a finished organist. What American drawn to the concerts at the Albert Memorial Hall in London has not heard the music that has responded to the touch of the keys by his pupils?

There are other institutions of the blind—many of them—but most of them have profited by the experience of this establishment in Upper Norwood. For here was a blind man working among blind people—sympathizing with them, understanding

Not Quantity of Milk Alone —Quality, Richness

It's a familiar story about the lady who one morning went out to the milkman with two pitchers and said she would like to have her milk and water separate—she would mix them to suit herself.

That was a joke on the milkman, but all cows do not give equally rich milk.

The Jersey Cow

is not distinguished for quantity of milk alone. She combines richness with quantity. "Good goods put up in small packages" is true in case of the Jersey cow—only half true in case of her milk. With richness and quantity of milk goes persistency in milk. And your Jersey cow is gentle, beautiful and easily kept.

We have no Jerseys to sell. We are interested in the breed. May we send you some Jersey facts?

AMERICAN JERSEY CATTLE CLUB
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Fit Your Son to be an executive

Our department of Applied Business and Management specializes in training boys for positions of authority—executive, managerial, ownership.

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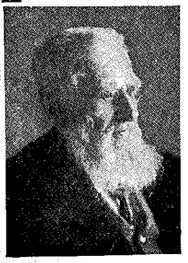
BURDETT COLLEGE

BOSTON, MASS.

His Latest—His LAST Book

JUST PUBLISHED Just before his recent death, Dr. Alfred Russel Wallace, the eminent scientist, author of "Darwinism," "Man's Place in the Universe," "Social Environment and Moral Progress," etc., sent to his publishers the manuscript for this new book "THE REVOLT OF DEMOCRACY" which must now take its place in history as the last published utterance of his towering intellect.



ALFRED RUSSEL WALLACE

The Revolt of Democracy

By Alfred Russel Wallace

The keynote of this new book, the successor to "Social Environment" and the last written by Dr. Wallace, is found in the words: "It is certain that we have now reached a point in our political history which will necessitate much more direct and radical measures than have yet been taken to secure the immediate abolition of that disgrace to our civilization—starvation and suicide from dread of starvation." The work is white hot with the zeal of the social reformer who, not content with uprooting long standing evils, suggests ways and means to erect a new temple of loveliness, of prosperity and of health.

Price $1.00 net; by mail $1.10

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.

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them and their capacities and showing them the way with his own hands. To a considerable extent Dr. Campbell—for he won several university degrees—has revolutionized methods for handling and instructing the blind. Herein lies his first claim to distinction.

He was a lover of nature. He has bicycled through Norway and Sweden and Germany. He has climbed to the top of Mont Blanc. He has been everywhere and "seen" everything. He always insisted that the surroundings of the blind should be made attractive, and his pupils dwelt amid beautiful gardens where flowers bloomed and birds sang. He has accomplished what most men blest with sight could not do. Who shall say, then, that the career of the poor blind boy, struggling against great odds and achieving such magnificent success, did not partake of the wonderful—that his epitaph could not properly be: "Here lies buried a wonderful man."

ADVERTISING BOYS

HAVE you never seen a long, plodding line of orphan boys or girls out for an airing from some near-by asylum and wondered why it is that there aren't enough fathers and mothers and big brothers and sisters to go 'round? Watch them as they pass, shuffling along rather silently, all clad alike in costumes far more to be praised for their qualities of endurance than for any hint of prettiness, trimness, or comfort—how dull they seem! Overdrilled soldiers in the Army of the Unwanted, fed, washed, clothed, amused, taught, and (possibly) petted, in batches, squads, and herds—and all because there aren't enough parents to go 'round! This is the situation that one man down in Texas has found. He wanted to know why a boy couldn't be a boy, instead of merely a forcibly washed and drest member of a herd; and they told him of the paucity of parents. But he didn't believe them. He dared to doubt a self-evident fact, and went back to a principle that a good many people discovered a few years ago, the principle of advertising—the principle that says you can't expect people to do what they really want to do without a little persuasion. He believed that there really were stray parents and brothers and sisters around somewhere in the world, people who didn't have any children, or else didn't have children enough. So he advertised for them. The Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser* remarks briefly on this one-man Parents' Employment Bureau and the popularity he has won among the children who have come to know him:

Judd Mortimer Lewis, of the staff of the Houston *Post*, has a great love for children—homeless and otherwise. He conducts a children's bureau in the columns of *The Post*, in which he makes announcement of the discovery of stray children and advertises for homes for the

(*Continued on page* 169)

Let Us Show You How to Push Your Collections

Machine-made statements can be gotten out in ⅓ to ⅔ less time than by hand method.

Business men throughout the United States and Canada are this month being shown by our sales organization—525 men—how to *increase the efficiency* of their collection departments.

You are one of the business men we want to *show*—not just to tell you, but to show you how thousands of other business men are getting better collections—and then actually *do* it that way with *your* statements so *you* can *see* the results. We have shown over 2,000 business men already—so it's no experiment.

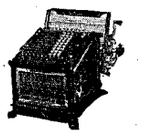
The sooner your statements *go out* after the first, the sooner your remittances *come in.* It is a fact that a lot of bills are paid each month on the principle of first come first paid. And statements *must* be accurate—it's never good business to have to explain a wrong statement. We will come into your place of business just as soon as we can make arrangements—for there may be others ahead of you—and show you how to get your statements out *accurately, neatly, on time* and *at less cost.*

Getting out statements promptly to get remittances in quickly, is the Burroughs way of handling the money-collecting end of business, big or little. We *can* do it for you.

Try making collections the Burroughs' way *once*—it will cost you nothing and place you under no obligation—if you sign the coupon

Name _____
Firm _____
Street _____
City and State _____

Let me know when your representative can see me about getting the statements out for my firm to show us actually, by demonstration, how it can be done more promptly, in better style and at lower cost.



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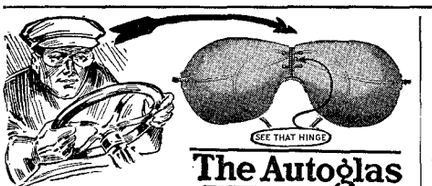
49 Burroughs Block, Detroit, Michigan European Office, 76 Cannon Street, London, E. C., England

86 different models in 492 combinations of features—$150 to $950 in U. S.



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The only comfortable goggle

The only efficient eye protector

WITHOUT rims, hinged at the center, neat and inconspicuous; conforms to the contour of the face, excludes wind as well as dust, and at the same time affords absolutely unobstructed vision. Temples covered with composition of silk and cotton makes them easy on the ears. Lenses either amber color or white.

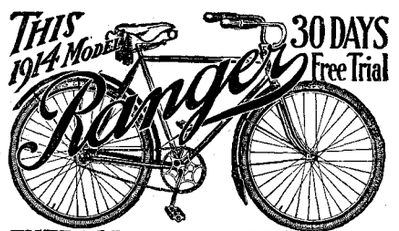
Any Optician, Sporting Goods or Motor Supply House can equip you. If they haven't them, write to us. We'll see that you get them.

OVER 25,000 NOW IN USE

F. A. Hardy & Co.

Dept. D **Chicago, Ill.**

THIS 1914 Model **Ranger** 30 DAYS Free Trial



EXTRAORDINARY OFFER—30 days one month's free trial on this finest of bicycles—the **"Ranger."** We will ship it to you on approval, *freight prepaid*, without a cent deposit in advance. This offer is *absolutely genuine.*

WRITE TODAY for our big catalog showing our full line of bicycles for men and women, boys and girls at *prices never before equaled* for like quality. It is a cyclopedia of bicycles, sundries and useful bicycle information. **It's free.**

TIRES, COASTER-BRAKE rear wheels, inner tubes, lamps, cyclometers, equipment and parts for all bicycles at **half usual prices.** A limited number of second hand bicycles taken in trade will be closed out at once, at **$3** to **$8** each.

RIDER AGENTS wanted in each town to ride and exhibit a sample 1914 model **Ranger** furnished by us.

It Costs You Nothing to learn what we offer you and how we can do it. You will be astonished and convinced. **Do not buy** a bicycle, tires or sundries until you get our catalog and new special offers. **Write today.**

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Ask for Circular No. 850 R

Peabody, Houghteling & Co.

(Established 1865)

10 So. La Salle St., Chicago

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

STOCKS AND DIVIDENDS OF AMERICAN RAILWAYS

FROM an abstract of a report made by the Interstate Commerce Commission for the year ending June 30, it appears that the total capitalization of the railroads of this country now amounts to $19,796,125,712, of which huge sum the stock amounts to $8,610,611,328. Readers will note here the excessive amount of the bond issues. Conservative students of finance hold that the stock and bonds of a given railway should each comprise about one-half the total capitalization. The above figures show that the funded obligations are about two and one-half times as great as the amount of stock.

In the same report it is set forth that of this total amount of stock 32.9 per cent. paid no dividends last year, and that of the bonds 10.44 per cent. paid no interest. On stock on which dividends were paid, the total amount paid was $368,616,327, or an equivalent of 6.38 per cent. on each share. If an average were struck for the entire amount of outstanding stock, the dividends paid would average 4.28 per cent. Other interesting statistics in this report are printed below:

"The operated mileage of the railroads was 244,418, an increase over 1912 of 8,628 miles; equipment (locomotives), 63,378, an increase of 2,102; cars of all classes, 2,445,508, an increase of 76,566; employees, 1,815,239, an increase of 115,298. Of the total amount of capital outstanding there existed as stock $8,610,611,327, of which $7,231,515,045 was common and $1,379,096,282 was preferred. The remaining part, $11,185,514,385, representing funded debt, consisted of mortgage bonds $8,186,366,426, collateral trust bonds $1,189,636,796, plain bonds, debentures and notes $1,107,076,783, income bonds $250,290,655; miscellaneous funded obligations $82,858,275, and equipment trust obligations $369,285,450.

"The net increase in investment in roads and equipment during 1913 is stated at $477,059,640; number of passengers carried, 1,033,679,680, an increase over 1912 of 39,307,397; number of tons of freight carried, 2,058,035,487, an increase of 239,239,857; the average receipts per passenger mile, as computed for the year ended June 30, 1913, for the roads covered by this statement, were 2.008 cents; the average receipts per ton mile, 0.729 cent; the passenger service train revenue per train mile was $1.356; the freight revenue per train mile was $3.243.

"The following figures present a statement of the operating revenues for 1913, in detail:

Freight revenue	$2,198,930,565
Passenger revenue	695,987,817
Excessive baggage revenue	7,607,802
Parlor and chair car revenue	715,566
Mail revenue	50,789,212
Express revenue	79,717,266
Milk revenue (on passenger trains)	9,057,591
Other passenger revenue	6,110,252
Switching revenue	33,248,734
Special service train revenue	1,980,362
Miscellaneous transportation revenue	6,861,901
Total rev. from oper. other than transpor	31,628,843
Joint facilities—debtor	1,054,003
Joint facilities—creditor	3,553,390
Total operating revenues	$3,125,135,798

Operating expenses, as assigned to the five general classes, were:

Maintenance of way and structures	$421,232,395
Maintenance of equipment	511,561,363
Traffic expenses	62,850,113
Transportation expenses	1,096,252,745
General expenses	78,072,308
Total operating expenses	$2,169,968,924

"The aggregate of dividends declared during the year 1913 was $368,552,632, apparently including those paid by railroads to railroads and thus duplicating. The corresponding figure given in the preliminary abstract for 1912 was $400,308,609."

WHAT BIG STEAMSHIP LINES EARN

The four big transatlantic steamship lines; Mercantile Marine, North German Lloyd, Hamburg-American, and Cunard, employing a gross tonnage of 3,230,170, earned last year the sum of $46,237,361, which is an increase of 12½ per cent. over their net earnings for the preceding year. These four lines control the bulk of the transatlantic traffic. The increase in earnings "was shared by the four lines practically to the same degree," says *The Wall Street Journal*. All were able to strengthen their reserves, and the two German lines, besides doing that, "found it possible to make larger distributions to stockholders." Other interesting data as to the business of each line are printed in *The Wall Street Journal:*

"Together the four lines represent a total stock capitalization of $181,162,706. On this amount they earned in net last year the equivalent of 4.97 per cent. On a capitalization of $179,287,706, in 1912, a little under 4.30 per cent. was earned. Individually, however, the three foreign lines earned a much larger surplus for dividends on their respective capitalizations than the aggregated earning power indicates, owing to the comparatively heavy capitalization of Mercantile Marine.

"Net earnings per ton on the basis of tonnage was $14.31, or $1.21 per ton more than in 1912. Against this net earning power the per-ton capitalization for 1913 was $199.92 and in 1912, $207.61.

"Taking the operating results of each of the four lines for the past two years, and reducing these to a per-ton basis, the following ready index of the performance of each company is had. It should be added, perhaps, that in making the computations from the reports of the companies, the equivalent of one pound sterling and of 20 marks, was taken at $5:

		M. M.	*N. G. L.*	*Hapag.*	*Cunard*
Act. ton,	'13	1,115,861	778,709	1,051,503	284,097
	'12	1,071,635	767,885	995,788	259,520
Per ton:					
Gross,	'13	43.96	....	....	64.46
	'12	40.83	....	....	65.54
Op. exp.,	'13	35.37	....	....	44.63
	'12	33.73	....	....	46.91
Net,	'13	8.59	19.58	15.03	19.83
	'12	7.10	16.88	14.27	18.63
Dedns,	'13	3.43	4.67	3.39	10.24
	12	3.56	4.22	3.61	10.83
Tot. inc.,	'13	5.16	14.91	11.64	*10.70
	'12	3.54	12.66	10.66	†12.03
Depren,	'13	4.87	9.68	8.00	7.80
	'12	3.41	7.84	7.39	9.66
S. for d.,	'13	.29	5.23	3.64	2.90
	'12	.13	4.82	3.27	2.37
Divids.,	'13	....	3.21	3.56	2.12
	'12	....	2.84	3.14	2.12
S. for y.,	'13	.29	2.02	.08	.78
	'12	.13	1.98	.13	.25

* Includes other income account interest, $1.11 per ton.
† Includes other income account interest, $0.58 per ton.

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"The Cunard Line, referred to in shipping circles as 'the Pennsylvania of the Seas,' with a little more than 25 per cent. of the tonnage employed by Mercantile Marine, earned about 37 per cent. of the latter's gross, while its net earnings were equal to 59 per cent. of Mercantile Marine's. The explanation for this apparently better showing by Cunard is partly in the fact that this company's tonnage is less divided and partly by the reason that its service lines extend to a much smaller number of ports of call.

"Mercantile Marine's ocean service tonnage, for instance, is carried in 120 vessels, which gives its fleet an average gross capacity of 9,274 tons per vessel. Cunard's tonnage is contained in 25 vessels, making for an average gross vessel capacity of 11,329 tons. Taking Cunard's average vessel tonnage as a unit, Mercantile Marine has to employ nearly 1 1/5 times that unit to perform the same amount of tonnage service. The fact that Mercantile Marine's service is much more diversified, subjects its service tonnage to the constant fluctuations in ocean freights, to a considerably greater degree than Cunard's.

"The comparatively large surplus per ton, shown by North German Lloyd as against the other three companies, is due to smaller appropriations to its reserve accounts, altho the company contributed proportionately more than the others, to the single item of depreciation, including all properties. Mercantile Marine, it will be noted, made a very substantial increase in its annual appropriation to the depreciation account. Carrying the above tabulation to its logical conclusion, the following table, showing the stock, bond and total capitalization per ton, is added:

	M.M.	*N. G. L.*	*Hapag.*	*Cunard*
Pfd. stk., '13....	46.39	....	....	19.98
'12....	48.30	....	....	21.91
Com., '13....	44.67	40.16	37.46	11.28
'12....	46.62	40.74	37.68	12.36
Tot. stk., '13....	91.06	40.16	37.46	31.24
'12....	94.92	40.74	37.68	34.27
Bd. dbs., '13....	68.54	21.73	16.53	55.98
'12....	72.19	22.69	17.97	65.44
Tot. cap., '13....	159.60	61.89	53.99	87.22
'12....	167.11	63.43	55.65	99.71

"The feature of the above comparison is the comparatively heavy bonded indebtedness per ton of the Mercantile Marine. Cunard also has a substantially heavy similar total for the tonnage employed, altho its actual total of debentures outstanding is $15,900,000 against Mercantile Marine's total of bonds of $76,428,055. Hamburg-American has a lighter per ton bonded debt and per ton total capitalization than the other three lines. Disregarding tonnage, however, the bonded debt of the North German Lloyd is smaller than that of its Hamburg rival. Actually, North German Lloyd has a funded debt, as of December 31, 1913, of $16,912,500, as against Hamburg-American's $17,370,875, while the total capitalization of the two big German lines is, respectively, $48,162,500 and $56,745,875."

EXTRAVAGANCE AND A CRISIS IN ARGENTINA

It is only a few months since interesting data came to hand as to the extent of the financial depression of Brazil, due in large part to low prices for products and especially for rubber. It is declared now by *The Journal of Commerce* that a depression exists in Argentina, "hardly less acute than that in Brazil." In Argentina, however, there has been no disastrous fall in the prices of staple products, nothing in fact, to correspond to the low prices in Brazil for rubber; nor is the Government in serious straits, altho it has been "prest for credit." Prices for Argentine cereals

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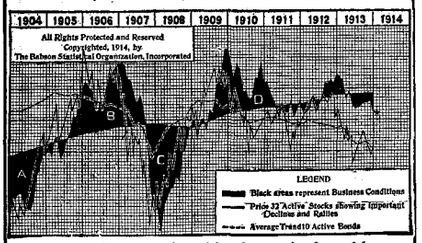
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are "well maintained," figures for wool "have been perfectly satisfactory," and prices for beef-cattle "have been climbing higher and higher." Following are figures of production in wheat, linseed, maize, and oats for the past five years, from which it is evident that the Argentine crisis "cannot justly be attributed to failure of production":

Season	*Wheat*	*Linseed*	*Maize*	*Oats*
1909–10.....	3,565,556	716,615	4,450,000	529,551
1910–11.....	3,973,000	595,000	703,000	685,000
1911–12.....	4,642,000	638,000	7,515,000	883,000
1912–13.....	5,400,000	1,130,000	4,995,000	1,682,000
1913–14.....	*3,100,000	*995,000	†7,000,000	*740,000

* Latest Government estimates (April). † The figures given equal the official forecast of April, less 15 per cent. (estimated loss by floods in April and May).

"In 1912–1913 the production of wheat, linseed, and oats reached the highest figures known, and the maize crop, tho the yield per hectare sown was disappointing, came second only to the record of the previous year. Altogether, exports from the Argentine in 1913 topped those of 1912 by $3,113,291 gold and those of 1909 (the highest recorded before 1912) by $86,154,019 gold."

The writer in the *Journal of Commerce* declares that "by the time this bumper year was half over, the shadow of a crises had begun to lie heavy upon Argentina." As to the causes of depression in Argentina, a Buenos Aires correspondent of the London *Times* is quoted as saying "various explanations are given, each more or less consonant." In official circles the statement commonly made is that "a general restriction of credit due to European wars has cut off the cash nutriment of Argentine's well-being." While there is something in this explanation, a deeper cause is to be found elsewhere. This is extravagance, overspending and overspeculation. In detail the writer says:

"Extravagance of expenditure would never have brought matters to the present pitch if it had not been based upon the most amazing extravagance of thought. To increase commitments year by year in the full confidence that next year will bring to the rescue a miraculous harvest, or a still more optimistic speculator—this is the superextravagance that has prevailed in the Argentine.

"Altho the production of 1913 attained a record figure, it was altogether insufficient to fulfil the high hopes of the previous year. So much had been built upon those hopes. Land had mounted higher and higher in price. A sold to B at a large profit, and B to C, and C to D; and D dreamed of the price he would get from E. And A, B, and C put their profits into more and more land, good, bad, and indifferent—"alfalfa camp," cereal lands, "undeveloped" land all over the country, from Patagonia to Paraguay. The final price was always high, but it was manfully paid—with borrowed money.

"Obviously a crash had to come, and in the latter half of 1913 a number of lofty edifices toppled and fell. Commercial failures had been increasing during the years 1910–12. From 1910 to 1912 the liabilities involved in the failures of the year had doubled. From 1912 to 1913 they doubled again, and totalled over £15,000,000 in the latter year.

"A large amount of liquidation is still necessary to clear the way for a return to healthy conditions, tho the outlook shows some signs of brightening at last. When the split effervescence of land speculation has been wiped up, the essential soundness of the Argentine, as a country that produces and exports the chief necessities of life, will be thrown into sharper relief."

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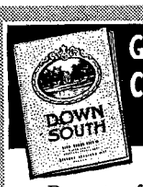

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

(*Continued from page* 165)

kiddies. The following is a typical announcement:

> I want a home, a Catholic home, for a freckle-faced, stubbed-toed, bright, happy boy; just the sort of a boy you used to be; just the sort of boy artists love to put on the cover of *The Saturday Evening Post;* just the sort of a boy that used to hike off down to the Ol' Swimmin' Hole with you an' me an' Jim Riley. If you can not give a boy love, and an education in return for his love and gratitude, please don't apply. This bureau is not furnishing servants and drudges. He's twelve years old, dern his skin! And, believe me, some boy!

Lewis is the idol of Texas children, and well may he be, so well does he treat them, and so well does he entertain them.

"MATTY" UNDER A CLOUD

A BASEBALL variant of a familiar saying seems to be, "A famous pitcher is not without honor save when he takes it upon himself to umpire a game." This is deduced from a news account of Christy Mathewson's experiences behind the plate, as given by the New York *Tribune*. "Matty" is beyond doubt one of the greatest of the small boys' heroes, but when he appeared at the New York Juvenile Asylum, at Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., and donned the mask and breastplate and attempted to hand out decisions, not even the eminence which he occupies on other occasions could restrain the customary objurgations from the incipient big leaguers. He is a great man, and a good fellow, and all that—but he's a "fierce ump," all the same! The events leading to that decision are given as follows:

The boys were in the middle of one of their regular league games when he arrived. They stopt long enough to cluster around the big fellow and welcome him with lusty cheers. Then they pulled him out behind the pitcher's box and made him umpire the game. He came in for the usual complimentary remarks to the umpire, when he was called on to make several close decisions. One of the kids slid into first base about the same time the ball reached the bag, and when "Matty" called him out he was emphatically told that he was "rotten."

After the game the boys exprest their willingness to be initiated into the mysteries of the "fade-away." "Matty," however, made them a speech instead:

"I have tried to teach several big-league pitchers how to throw the 'fade-away,'" he said, "and not one of them has succeeded. The difficulty is that too much attention is required. The 'fade-away' is a difficult ball to control. I'd rather not try to pitch to-day. I was in a hard game yesterday, and my arm needs rest. You boys don't realize how much my arm is worth to me.

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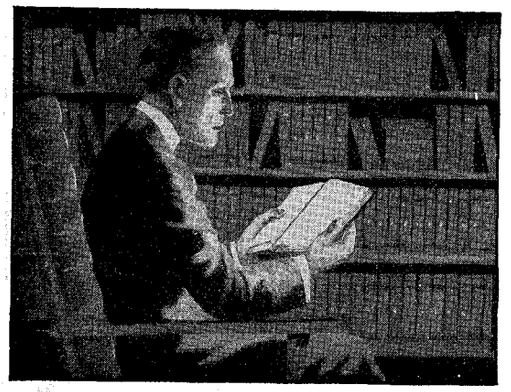

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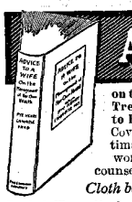

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It isn't as young as it was when I was your age, by about sixteen years.

"Now, let me give you a little advice about pitching. Don't be too anxious to throw a curved ball. Some of the best curve pitchers I've ever known were never able to make the big league. The reason was that they could never attain control. I might lecture to you boys about control being the big thing in life, but just now we are talking about pitching, and in that control is everything. Most young pitchers attempt a round-arm delivery, because it permits them to put 'more on the ball.' I would advise you to keep to a straight, overhand delivery. Watch the plate, and be sure the ball goes over. Never mind if the opposing batters do make hits off you. It won't be long before you will have such control that you can place the ball where you want to and begin to outguess batters."

When "Matty" left, the full band of thirty-six pieces turned out to give him a send-off. From his automobile he thanked the boys for their welcome and invited them to visit the Polo Grounds as his guests on the first afternoon Superintendent Guy Morgan, of the village, would grant them a holiday.

A RULER WHO RULES

EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH apparently is not at all the kind of king we see in the cartoons—an idle incompetent beguiling his ennui with high living, and merely amused by the distress of the subjects who pay the taxes. On the contrary, for sixty-six years ruler of a turbulent and unruly people, fated to suffer misfortunes of the most harrowing sort, bereft of those whom he has loved, abandoned by his friends whose years were numbered, Francis Joseph has lived on, steadily and unflinchingly performing the duties of his high post. As a writer in the London *Daily Chronicle* says, he has won, through the faithfulness of his efforts, the confidence of Czech, German, Magyar, and Slav, so that they have trusted him implicitly in crisis after crisis of racial and party strife. They knew that their side of the case would be examined and judged with the thoroughness and fairness of a court of appeal. And further:

There have, indeed, been times when Francis Joseph might almost seem to have reached Walter Bagehot's ideal of what a king should be—a man of immense moderation and industry, whose experience as a sort of Permanent Secretary of State is the sheet-anchor of Minister after Minister and Cabinet after Cabinet. Ministers come and go, Parliaments meet and are prorogued, Cabinets are formed and are dissolved; but he is always there and always working. All State affairs he knows by heart; for sixty years and more he has been in the thick of them, laboring at nothing else; and it might be said of him, as was said of Sir Robert Peel, that he is qualified to take any post in the Government.

One of his own Premiers, Hasner, described him as "the most industrious man in the realm," and Bismarck indorsed the statement. Both were good judges of work. Francis Joseph has a full measure of that retentiveness of mind and memory that

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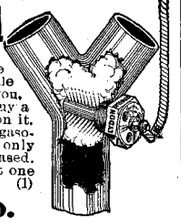

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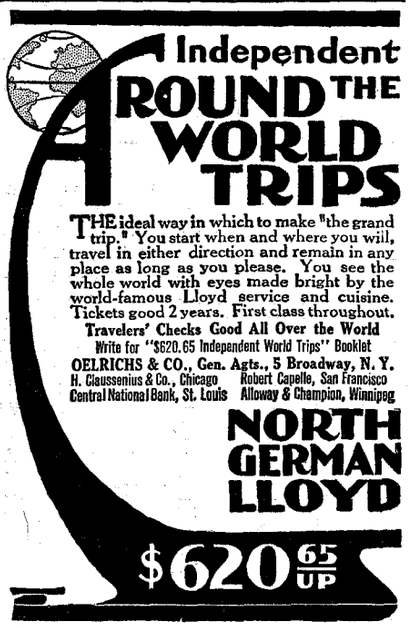
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SECOND TROOPER—"'E's a masterpiece, 'e is; just opens 'is mouth and lets it say wot it likes."—*Punch.*

Left Out.—HONEST AGRICULTURIST—"We don't need you women to help us run things. Didn't we men pass the compensation law, protecting everybody except farm-hands and domestic servants?"

HIS WIFE—"Yes; and I'm both."—*Puck.*

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"I thought the attack was led by General Concarne."

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Precautionary.—"What do you consider the most important qualification for a beginner in literature?"

"A small appetite."—*Boston Transcript.*

Meouw.—"I've been catfishing all morning."

"Where?"

"On the hotel piazza. I've heard all the scandal of the place."—*Judge.*

Her View.—SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHER—"What do you understand by suffering for righteousness' sake?"

LITTLE GIRL—"Please, miss, it means having to come to Sunday-school."—*Tit-Bits.*

Just as Good.—TOURIST—"You have an unusually large acreage of corn under cultivation. Don't the crows annoy you a great deal?"

FARMER—"Oh, not to any extent."

TOURIST—"That's peculiar, considering you have no scarecrows."

FARMER—"Oh, well, you see, I'm out here a good part of the time myself."—*Sacred Heart Review.*

Have You Tried This?—"Miss Ethel," he began, "or Ethel, I mean—I've known you long enough to drop the 'Miss,' haven't I?"

She fixt her lovely eyes upon him with a meaning gaze. "Yes, I think you have," she said. "What prefix do you wish to substitute?"—*New York Globe.*

Jailless Crimes.—Killing time.
Hanging pictures.
Stealing bases.
Shooting the chutes.
Choking off a speaker.
Running over a new song.
Smothering a laugh.
Setting fire to a heart.
Knifing a performance.
Murdering the English language.—*Judge.*

Cheering the Patient.—The eminent physicians had been called in consultation. They had retired to another room to discuss the patient's condition. In the closet of that room a small boy had been concealed by the patient's directions to listen to what the consultation decided and to tell the patient, who desired genuine information.

"Well, Jimmy," said the patient, when the boy came to report, "what did they say?"

"I couldn't tell you that," said the boy. "I listened as hard as I could, but they used such big words I couldn't remember much of it. All I could catch was when one doctor said:

"'Well, we'll find that out at the autopsy.'"—*Boston Record.*

Possibly Tainted.—These are evil days for the rich men, said George Ade at a luncheon at the Chicago Athletic Club. "I'd rather be a pickpocket than an interlocking director—there's more honor in it.

"They say that a cannibal king recently sent post haste for his doctor.

"'Good gracious, man,' the doctor said, 'you're in a dreadful state; what have you been eating?'

"'Nothing,' groaned the sick man, 'except a slice of that multi-millionaire whose yacht was wrecked on Cocoanut Reef.'

"'Merciful powers!' the doctor cried. 'And I told you under no circumstances to eat anything rich. George, get the saws and axes. We must operate at once.'"—*Boston Advertiser.*

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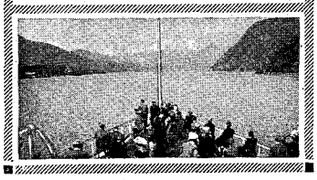

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CURRENT EVENTS

Mexico

July 9.—Guadalajara is captured by the Constitutionalist forces, 5,000 Federal prisoners being taken, with a great quantity of ammunition and artillery.

July 10.—The Mexican ex-Minister of Commerce, Moheno, in Vera Cruz, makes a charge of a conspiracy on the part of the Progressive party in the United States to disrupt Mexico.

Francisco Carbajal is sworn in as Foreign Minister, with three other new members of Huerta's cabinet.

July 12.—Carranza refuses to entertain the suggestion that Carbajal be recognized as Provisional President in case of Huerta's flight.

July 15.—General Huerta resigns from the Provisional Presidency of Mexico and appoints Francisco Carbajal in his place.

General Villa announces that the war will go on in spite of Huerta's resignation.

Foreign

July 9.—A German aviator, Otto Linnekogel, attains a height of 21,450 feet, establishing a new world's record for altitude.

July 10.—The Ulster "provisional government," holding its first meeting, constitutes Sir Edward Carson virtual dictator of the North of Ireland, with full power to issue a call to arms of the Ulster Volunteers.

In Perth, Scotland, a militant suffragette leaps upon King George's automobile, attempting to reach the King's person. She is saved from lynching at the hands of a Scotch mob by twenty mounted police.

July 11.—Walter L. Brock, an American, wins the aeroplane race from London to Paris and return.

As the result of the official inquiry held in Quebec, the *Storstad* is held responsible for the sinking of the *Empress of Ireland* in the St. Lawrence River on May 29.

July 13.—Orangemen at Belfast and Drumbeg make Sir Edward Carson the hero of a demonstration commemorating the battle of the Boyne.

A chance discovery foils a revolutionist plot to assassinate the Russian Czar at Odessa.

July 14.—The anniversary of the fall of the Bastile is celebrated in Paris.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

July 10.—A decrease of $250,000,000 is shown in the country's exports for the past fiscal year.

Secretary Daniels announces that the four next dreadnoughts are to be named *Arizona*, *California*, *Idaho*, and *Mississippi*.

July 11.—Representative Good attacks Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo for using revenue-cutters for the private enjoyment of himself and his political friends.

The House passes the Hay bill providing for aviation service in the Army Signal Corps.

July 12.—Alexander Vouros, the Greek Chargé d'Affaires, attacks bitterly the Carnegie Peace Foundation's report on the Balkan War.

July 13.—The Pennsylvania Railroad and three other companies are indicted for violation of the Commerce Act in their coal shipments.

GENERAL

July 9.—David Starr Jordan is elected president of the National Education Association, in convention in St. Paul, Minnesota.

July 11.—The battleship *Nevada* is launched at Quincy, Massachusetts.

July 12.—Associate Justice Horace H. Lurton, of the United States Supreme Court, dies at Atlantic City.

July 13.—The balloon *Goodyear* wins the elimination race from St. Louis, covering 300 miles.

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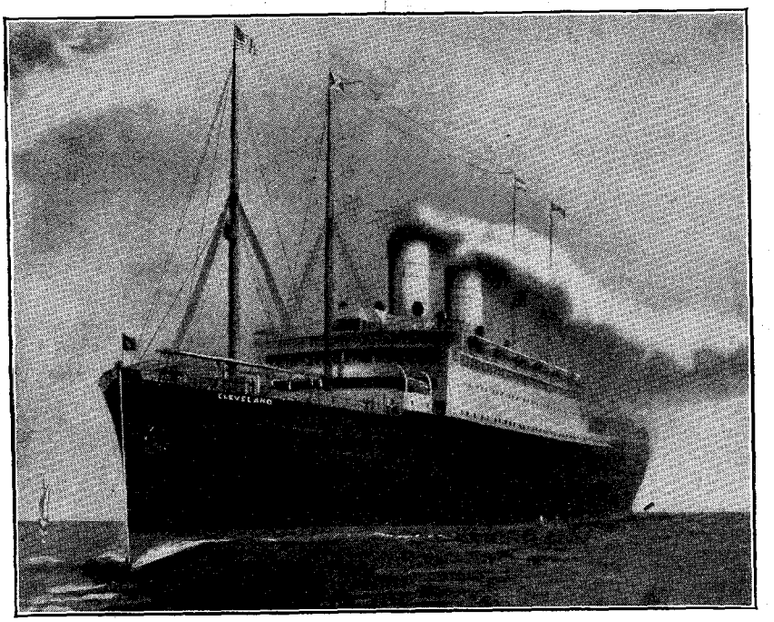

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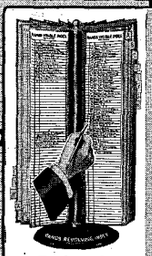

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"W. F. E.," Lexington, N. C.—"Should personal pronouns which refer to the Deity—that is, any one of the three persons of the Godhead—begin with a capital letter?"

In all but religious literature, yes. In the Bible, the pronouns are always printed with a lower-case initial letter, but that is a Sacred book.

"M. C. D.," Prosser, Wash.—"Is the form of the abbreviation 'et al.' ever changed to that of 'et als.'? If so, please explain when and why."

The Latin abbreviation *et al.* stands for *et alibi*, meaning "and elsewhere," or *et alii*, meaning "and others." The form *et als.* is sometimes used under the mistaken idea that the first *et al.* stands for a singular and means "and other" and that its plural when "others" is meant should be formed by adding "s."

"H. F.," Chicago, Ill.—"Is not the following sentence erroneously constructed: 'An elephant, lions and tigers, and other animals'?"

There is nothing to object to in the sentence you submit. "I saw an elephant, lions and tigers, and other animals," is good English; why then should not the sentence you submit be so? Possibly you take exception to the repetition of the conjunction *and*, but that is permissible.

"G. A. L.," Winchester, Wash.—"What are the pronunciations of the following words: 'Enrico Ferri,' 'Col. Goethals,' 'Dr. Montessori,' 'The Hygienist'?"

"Enrico Ferri," *far''rē'*—*a* as in *fare; ī* as in *police;* "Col. Goethals," *gō'thālz*—*o* as in *no; ā* as in *art;* "Dr. Montessori," *mon''tes''so''rē'*—*o* as in *not; e* as in *they; ō* as in *no; ī* as in *police;* "The Hygienist," *hai'gi-en-ist*—*ai* as in *aisle; en* as in *pen; i* as in *pin.*

"E. P.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—"Kindly inform me which of the following sentences is correct. I claim both are right, the word 'to' having another meaning than that of 'in the direction of.' 'I fed the dog to the candy," and 'I fed the candy to the dog.'"

"I fed the dog on candy," and "I fed candy to the dog" are correct, but "I fed the dog to the candy" is erroneous. See the definitions of the verb *feed* on page 905, column 2, of the NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY, and you will see that one can *feed* food or fodder to animals; *feed* grain to a machine; *feed* paper to a printing-press, but can not invert any of these. The word *to* in the sentence "I fed candy to the dog" is a preposition, noting a limiting object after a verb—"*fed . . . to the dog.*"

"J. W. G. H.," Spokane, Wash.—"Please answer the following questions: 1. Is 'frightened of' ever correct? 'You're frightened of anything—,' 'Frightened of you.' 'Frightened of love.' Isn't 'afraid of' the correct form? 2. On the revolving doors of our Federal Building is the legend 'Danger! Go Slow.' It has offended my eyes for some time, and recently I wrote an open letter to our morning paper, criticizing the use of 'slow' for 'slowly' and hoping that the error would be corrected. In its defense the custodian of the building quoted from a book written by two Harvard professors, Greenough and Kittredge, to the effect that 'slow' like 'fast' is a 'flat' adverb and does not need the adverbial ending 'ly.' Will you kindly straighten this out?"

1. The form "frightened of," to which you refer, was condemned as long ago as 1858, by a writer in *The Saturday Review*, who said: "It is not usual for educated people to perpetrate such sentences as 'I was frightened of her.'" This expression is used as a modern colloquialism for "afraid of," but has very few literary sponsors. Mrs. Molesworth, who wrote in a somewhat colloquial vein, in "Herr Baby" says: "Baby was at first terribly frightened of him." 2. With reference to the legend, "Danger! Go Slow," Professors Greenough and Kittredge are quite correct. *Slow* in the sense of *slowly* dates as far back as the year 1500. Shakespeare used it in "Midsummer Night's Dream," act 1, scene 1, line 3, "But, oh, me thinkes, how *slow* this old Moon wanes." Milton also used it in 1632 in "Penseroso": "I hear the far-off curfew sound, swinging *slow* with sullen roar."

"J. G. R.," Pasadena, Cal.—"In THE LITERARY DIGEST for January 17, 1914, I find the following: 'The Cabinet *are* still adverse to the proposal.' I have seen this construction frequently of late, especially in English publications. Is it correct?"

Cabinet is a collective noun that may be used collectively or distributively—everything depending upon the meaning which the person writing or speaking intends to convey—and it takes a verb that agrees with the user's intention.

"H. M. R.," Wilson, N. C.—"What was the exact date of the big fire in Baltimore, Md.?"

The fire began February 7, 1904, and burned until the 9th, entailing a loss of about $70,000,000.

"G. W. C.," Marlinton, W. Va.—"Is the plural of *harness* the same as the singular?"

The plural of *harness* is *harness* or *harnesses*. Both forms have the sanction of usage.

"J. C. M.," Saegerstown, Pa.—The word *khaki* is pronounced—*ka'ki*—"a" as in "arm" and "i" as in "habit."

"G. S.," Red Creek, N. Y.—"In a bank statement, under the heading 'Resources,' the term 'Loans and discounts' is used. What is the exact meaning of *discounts* as here used?"

Discounts, as used here, designates commercial paper that has been discounted, as bills and notes.

"L. J. W.," Independence, Kan.—"The term *horse latitude* designates a belt of the Atlantic Ocean where calms often prevail. It was so called in Colonial times when vessels carrying horses from New England to the West Indies were sometimes obliged, when becalmed there, to throw overboard a part of their cargo for want of water.

"E. L. S.," Annville, Pa.—Variations of pronunciation are due to the people, not to the dictionaries. While in general the pronunciations of dictionaries agree, there are instances in which they differ. Consult the department of Disputed Pronunciations of the NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY for all that you need. Take, for example, the word *gape*. Some people pronounce it gap; others, gep ("e" as in they). *Tomato* is pronounced to rime with *potato* in some parts of the country, and in others to rime with *staccato*. But the usage of the people, not the dictionaries, decreed this. The province of the dictionary is to record usage, not to dictate it. Editors state what they find in use and place it on record, and not what they think should be used. The Lexicographer is not a dictator.

If you have ever lived in a region peopled with descendants of Scotsmen, you may have found the Scottish pronunciation of English prevalent in that region; if, on the other hand, you have dwelt in a region peopled with descendants of Irishmen, no matter whether they be Nationalists or Ulsterites, you may have found English as it is spoken in Ireland in use there.

The same thing applies even to descendants of persons from different parts of England. There the Northerner speaks with the soft "a" as in *chat, glad, mat,* and gives to "o" almost the sound of that letter doubled, saying *coom* for "come." To him "enough" is *enoof*. The Southerner uses the broad "a" as in *farther*, and speaks of a *glars* and a *barth* (the "r" is inserted here merely to approximate the sound which is nearer to "ah" than "ar"). Where the Dutch have settled in numbers and established themselves, the foreign immigrant has naturally taken on the pronunciation of the settlers as did the English during the reigns of William and Mary and Anne of England. To this day the idiosyncrasies of some persons of more or less culture are permitted to influence the speech of the indiscriminating few, as is shown in some parts of the United States and of Great Britain, by the pronunciation of *yes* which is given as "yep," "yeh," "yuh," and even "yah" in imitation of the German *ja;* by that of *maid* and *maiden*, which is rendered "myd" and "myden"; by the clipping of the letter g off such words as *morning* (which becomes "marnin"), *going* (which becomes "gowin"), *sowing* (which becomes "souin"—"ou" as in "out"), etc. No, variations of pronunciation are not due to the dictionaries; they are due to the people whose utterances the dictionary-makers follow.

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